The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Duquesne Theatre.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carrier, (per week,) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year) $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, $2 00, in Clubs of Twenty; $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1871. NO. 221.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Fresh Trouble in Paris Feared.

Fusion of the Monarchists a Failure.

Rochefort Expected to Make Damaging Disclosures—Pyat in Switzerland—Terrible Railroad Accident Near Paris—The Column Vendome to be Restored—Favre to Reply to Prince Napoleon—Trouble in the Spanish Cabinet—Proceedings of the German Parliament—Archbishop Darboy, &c., &c.

Trial of the Communists—Terrible Railway Accident Near Paris—The Column Vendome to be Restored.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—Picard has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France; Rotunde has been appointed Procureur General.

The report of a disturbance in Lyons is false.

The trial of the Communists, to be held here, as disturbers, will commence at once. The first will be that of M. Assy.

Louis Blanc has written a letter to the *Figaro*, denouncing the Commune.

Arrests of Communist leaders continue. Lullien has been secured.

It is said that Jules Ferry will be appointed Minister to Washington.

The municipal elections at Versailles and Rancourt have been declared void.

Twenty-five women were killed and fifty injured by a railroad accident near Asnieres yesterday.

All the pieces of the Column of Vendome have been found, and the monument will be exactly restored.

Rochefort Expected to Make Damaging Disclosures—Pyat in Switzerland.

LONDON, June 7.—The especial dispatch contains the following: The postponement of Rochefort's trial is due to the apprehension of disclosures compromising the Government of National Defense.

The *Siecle* advocates the extension of Thiers's term of office.

Felix Pyat is in Switzerland.

The proposal to leave untouched the ruins of the Hotel de Ville is being seriously discussed.

Only French Mechanics to be Employed.

PARIS, June 6, midnight.—The *Paris Journal* that France possessed, in July last, 800,000 breech-loaders and 200,000 soldiers. It demands the vigorous suppression of the machinations of the Communists in the provinces.

The Minister of Marine has written to the managers of three railroad companies, directing them to employ French, not foreign mechanics.

Fusion of the Monarchists a Failure—Fresh Trouble in Paris.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—The highest authority I state that the fusion of the Monarchists has wholly failed, owing to the intrigues of Thiers, who positively excults over the certainty of maintaining a nondescript republic with himself as Chief, as in the case of Prim in Spain, for an indefinite period. Incessant attempts are being made in Paris to induce soldiers to fraternize with the Communists. Much dissatisfaction prevails among all classes, and fresh trouble is feared.

Paris to be Made Attractive—The Orleans Princes—Damage to Paris by the Insurrection—Health of the City Satisfactory.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—The *Figaro* proposes the restitution of guillotines, as a means of making Paris an attraction for strangers to Paris. It also favors the abolition of passports and the law against strikes.

Le Verite says a compromise has been effected by which the law exiling the Orleans princes from France will be repealed, and their election to the Assembly declared valid. The princes are, however, not to take the seats to which they have been chosen, and must agree not to intrigue for the throne. It is said Thiers has given his consent to this plan. The *Verite* estimates the damage to Paris from the fighting and conflagrations at eighty hundred millions of francs. It says that sixty millions of francs worth of merchandise was burned, exclusive of the docks of De Lavollette and the Warehouses.

The Council of Hygiene of Paris declares there is no epidemic in the city. Such precautionary measures have been adopted as will prevent the spread of any disease to such an extent. They also state that the health of Paris is at present satisfactory.

The *Official Journal* of to-day contains a note from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, guaranteeing that the lives into the hands of the French authorities all escaping insurgents who may reach Italian soil.

Italian Minister to Vienna.

FLORENCE, June 7.—Robilante has been appointed Minister to Vienna, to replace Divevbe, now in Egypt for the purpose of establishing an Italian colony.

Rate of Interest Reduced.

AMSTERDAM, June 7.—The Bank of Holland has reduced the rate of interest to three per cent.

Favre to Reply to Prince Napoleon.

LONDON, June 7.—Private letters from Paris say Favre is preparing a reply to the manifesto of Prince Napoleon. Thiers insists on giving the republic a fair trial.

Trouble in the Spanish Cabinet.

MADRID, June 7.—Minister Monet will resign if the disagreement with the Committee of the Cortes on the budget continues.

Death of a Great Navigator.

BERMEN, June 7.—Jean George Kohl, a distinguished German navigator, died in this city yesterday, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, June 7.—The Committee of the Cortes on the Budget to-day discussed the advisability of postponing the loan until the budget is adopted. Minister Monet opposed any postponement, and declared that he should make it a Cabinet question. The committee then rejected the proposal for a postponement of the loan by a vote of 16 to 8.

The German Parliament.

BERLIN, June 7.—The session of the German Parliament will probably close on the 15th inst., but the members will remain in the city to take part in the ceremonies attending the official entry of the army.

Von Moltke has returned from Strasburg and has since had an audience with the Emperor.

The Prussian *Cross Gazette* confirms the report that France will shortly send a charge d'Affaires to Berlin, but mentions no name.

Funeral of Archbishop Darboy.

PARIS, June 7.—The obsequies of the late Archbishop Darboy took place to-day in the Cathedral of Notre Dame with great pomp. They were attended by a large number of political, military and literary celebrities and a deputation from the National Assembly. The church was crowded and the throng of spectators on the line of the funeral procession was immense.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 7.—The bark Guzippi Prata, from Philadelphia, has arrived at Cork, and reports having shipped a sea which carried overboard the master, one mate and several sailors, all of whom were drowned.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—The steamship CITY of Baltimore, from Liverpool for New York, is at Queenstown unloaded.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 7.—The steamship Weser, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, June 7.—The steamship Assyria, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, June 7.—The steamship Partilia, from New York, touched at Queenstown.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 7, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 91¾ for money and 91¾ for account. 5-20s of '62 90¾; do '65 89¾; do 67 90¾; 10-40s 92½.

FRANKFORT, June 7.—5-20s of '62, 96¾@96¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 9½d.

Beef 100s. Cheese 58s 6d.

HUNTINGTON, PA.

Death of Dr. Horace T. Brown—Dennis McCarthy Killed by a Fall.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGTON, PA., June 7, 1871.

Dr. Horace T. Brown died at his residence in Cassville yesterday morning at four o'clock. He was stricken with apoplexy one week ago, and lingered in an unconscious state until the time of his death. He was a highly skillful physician, and had an extensive practice in his profession. Being prominent in the politics of the county, he was elected as a member of the Republican State Central Committee at the late Convention. He was a man of brilliant acquirements, and his services were sought after, and rendered him popular wherever known.

Dennis McCarthy was killed instantly yesterday evening, by falling off the roof of the Broad Top Railroad at this place. He had been employed as watchman by the company for the past fifteen years.

COAL CITY, PA.

The Sale of Bully Hill Oil Territory.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COAL CITY, PA., June 7, 1871.

The oil market here is very active and advancing, with sales at $5 35 on board cars.

The great sale of oil territory on the Prentice, Crawford, Barbour & Co.'s property, Bully Hill, which takes place on Friday, is the absorbing topic among producers, and a large number of operators will avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase. It looks as if other matters pertaining to the oil business would be almost entirely neglected on the day of sale.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 7, 1871.

LETTER FROM MR. COLFAX.

A letter from Vice President Colfax to a friend in this city denies the widely published statement of his intemperate use of tobacco, and says: "Since first elected to preside in the Senate, eight years ago, I have never risen in the morning that I have not felt that I had twice as much work to do that day as there was really time for. A correspondence of all conceivable inquiries and all kinds of business, often exceeding to hundreds of letters per week, I have striven to answer myself, in addition to official duties, always stealing from sleep. Every day I was attacked, and having felt the oppressive atmosphere of the executive session hour immediately thereafter. I left it, and going to my room I wrote a large number of letters, returning to the chair at 4 P. M. The slow fell ten minutes after noon. As the Vice President says it is the old story of mental strain with relaxation, and he therefore hereafter to recognize that there is a limit which even the strongest constitution will not allow to be exceeded.

GENERAL OF ARMY ON DUTY.

The work of removing Diamond Reef, between Governor's Island and the battery, is finished.

THE VIADUCT RAILWAY.

The directors of the Viaduct Railway at a meeting to-day subscribed for one million dollars stock, A. T. Stewart taking 1,000 shares and most of the other Directors 500.

BRAKEMEN'S STRIKE ENDED.

The strike of the brakemen on the Erie Railway is ended. New men were obtained at the old wages.

THE FREE MASONS.

The Grand Lodge of Royal and Accepted Masons held two sessions to-day. A large number of resolutions were offered and referred to the appropriate committees. The introduction of a preamble and resolution instructing the Grand Lodgers by no after Sec. attained called forth a lively discussion, during which the Grand Master said any Jewish Lodge could, if the members chose, be dedicated to King Solomon instead of St. John.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Reduction of the Navy to a Peace Footing.

Graduates at the Naval Academy—The Gaines Will Case Again—Doings of the Colored Strikers, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1871.

The Gaines Will Case.

Some interesting developments are expected in the Gaines will case, lately reopened in New Orleans. Official copies of the original documents, which it was supposed were destroyed, have been discovered, from which it appears that a lot of ground first set off to Mr. Clarke, for the recovery of which suit was brought by Mrs. Gaines, was 1,980 square toises, instead of 1,920 toises square, and that the claim for the increased amount arose through an erroneous translation of the expression "toises square," so as to make it read "square toises."

Graduates at the Naval Academy.

Among the cadets who graduated at the Naval Academy on yesterday are the following from the West, the figures prefixed to their names showing the class standing: 2, Charles Terrell, Kentucky; 3, Chauncey Thomas, Pennsylvania; 4, Albert A. Crandall Minnesota; 5, Aaron Ward, Pennsylvania; 8, Wm. R. Train, Ohio; 9, Frank W. Taper, Ohio; 10, Albert J. Dabner, Kentucky; 11, Chas. G. Calkens, Ohio; 14, Francis E. Green, Indiana; 15, Jas. C. Cresap, Ohio; 16, Henry H. Barroll, Missouri; 18, Henry McCrea, Indiana; 20, Joseph L. Hunricker, Pennsylvania; 23, Horace McIntosh, Indiana; 24, Julius C. Freeman, Illinois; 25, William H. E. Meeks, Pennsylvania; 27, Fred. H. Lefavor, Ohio; 32, William C. Babcock, Kansas; 34, William A. Marshall, Pennsylvania; 36, Aaron M. Wright, Michigan; 38, Alphonso H. Cobb, Michigan; 39, Frank Swerinz, Michigan; 41, Charles A. Potter, Minnesota; 42, George A. Sanderson, Ohio; 44, A. G. Baker, Iowa; 47, J. G. Burnett, Indiana.

The Navy on a Peace Footing.

The Navy having been reduced to a peace footing in accordance with the law of Congress, the maximum force now employed is 8,500 petty officers, seamen, landsmen and boys, to pay whom it requires annually $1,750,000. The pay of officers amounts to exactly the same figures, which is regarded as entirely disproportionate. The number of officers will be materially reduced the present year, in accordance with the law of Congress enacted last March, authorizing the President to accept the resignation of surplus officers.

The Department of Justice

Is taking measures to enforce the recent act of Congress by which all moneys in the registry of any Court of the United States, or under the control of such Court, must be deposited with a sub-treasurer or designated depository, only to be withdrawn on a certified order of the Court thereof.

The Colored Strikers

Have made several demonstrations to-day, and this afternoon there was some fighting about the coal wharves at Georgetown, where an attempt was made to unload a vessel with white laborers. The police promptly quelled the incipient riot.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1871.

The following postal changes in Pennsylvania have been announced:

Jersey Shore, Lycoming county—Robert H. Grier, vice Samuel Grier, resigned.

South Auburn, Susquehanna county—Rufus J. Gardner, vice Wm. Gardner, resigned.

Greenville, Mifflin county—Owen Owens, vice W. L. Owens, resigned.

Stockertown, Northford county—James Gendrood, vice M. J. Wheeler, resigned.

Witness, Northampton county—M. W. Van Gordon, vice G. Brodhead, resigned.

Centre Mills, Centre county—Wm. K. Forster, vice S. P. Wolf, resigned.

Re-established—Perrine, Mercer county—M. L. Zalusiec, postmaster.

Established—Iron Run, Lancaster county—Benj. Y. Balmer, postmaster.

Somerville, Mifflin county—Robert McNitt, postmaster.

THE COLORED STRIKERS.

The colored laborers were gathered in various places in small groups, but with apparently a less aggressive spirit than yesterday. A number of strikers are anxious to resume work, but fear violence.

DECLINED.

Hon. Willard Warner, of Alabama, has declined the appointment of Minister to Mexico.

MR. CORCORAN CONVALESCENT.

W. W. Corcoran appeared on the streets to-day in a carriage.

CONSTABSTACTION WITH ACKERMAN.

There appears to be something wrong in the Attorney General's office. It is very certain that much fault is being found with the conduct of Mr. Akerman, just returned from a mission to Mexico. The Department and one of the Assistant Attorneys are dissatisfied with the manner in which business is conducted, and will soon resign unless there is a change.

Many of those best informed regarding the administration of affairs believe that Akerman's official is short: that the President is beginning to see that he is without strength as a politician, without intellectual force, public affairs, and that the effects of letting his high office, and that as soon as a successor can be decided upon, he will be invited out.—*Cincinnati Commercial Washington Correspondence.*

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

The Pigeon Slaughtering Tournament—A Pittsburgher Carries off the Second Prize.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 7, 1871.

The pigeon tournament commenced to-day with a large attendance, and eighteen entries. Wm. Carson, of Pittsburgh; Joseph Spencer, of Pittsburgh, and Harvey H. Brown, of Cleveland, made the best shooting off the tie, Carson drew the first premium, Spencer the second, and Brown the third. The tournament is to continue three days longer.

In its editorial reference to the powerful *Blackwood* article on the Conquest of England by Germany, alluded to in the Monday's COMMERCIAL, the accurate contemporary, the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, falls into an error which completely mars its otherwise most *recherche* of that remarkable story. Enumerating the suppositious causes which produced the disastrous overthrow of Napoleon's power, and which, the *Telegraph* says: "Finally great Britain conceives the mad folly of annexing Holland. Prussia protests, and John Bull, with proverbial obstinacy and inconsistency, declares war." If this were so, the idiocy of Britain would be even greater than it is tirely destroyed. It is not England, but Prussia, who annexes Holland, this portion of the satire having reference alike to the vast territorial ambition of Germany, glimpses of which have already been afforded in the Bismarck circular, and to the diplomacy—to the crafty diplomacy of Bismarck, who, it is currently rumored, has entered into a secret treaty with Russia, of which the annexation in question is supposed to be the result, and which has given the latter a carte blanche to overrun Asiatic Turkey, on condition of England in rushing into obligations and guarantees, as in the case of her guarantee of Belgian independence, without making corresponding preparations to defend her responsibilities and vindicate her authority, when decided to be necessary. This is the key-note, so to speak, of the whole article, without a proper understanding of which the satire is no satire at all, but only an aimless bit of dramatic word-painting. Our contemporary will perceive that for undertaking to correct it, but it is probable that the article will be read from one end of the land to the other, and it is important that its pivotal point should not be misapprehended. We observe that its astute author is credited to Col. Charles Lowe, an old Abolitionist, and was nominated by the Democrats to secure the Labor Reform vote for Governor.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Alvin C. Howard, of San Francisco, on Tuesday purchased the Mill Company's interest in the Crown Point mine, paying $1,000 up, and the one million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, or three hundred dollars per share. Six months since the mine could be bought for thirty cents a share. Crown Point has just declared a ten dollar dividend, the first since September, 1868.

Two boys have been arrested, charged with murder, in stoning a Chinaman to death on Fourth street, San Francisco.

Mrs. Fair is said to have paid her counsel and the physician who testified to her insanity and attended her professionally, $100,000 up to date, and other expenses of the trial, already over $20,000, and Dr. J. B. Trask, her principal medical attendant and witness, $5,000 for his services in the work.

The agitating house of Alex. Sendzell & Co.'s refinery, in Cleveland, exploded yesterday morning with great violence. The agitator contained 1,100 barrels of oil, which instantly exploded, and a great conflagration followed. The building, the agitating house, with all of the oil, and the office of the company were destroyed. Total loss $80,000; no insurance. Adam Hehr, a carpenter employed in the works, was instantly killed. His body was burned almost beyond recognition. Three others were seriously burned. No reason can be assigned for the explosion.

An independent company of federal scouts, commanded by Captain Batey, operated in Middle Tennessee during the war, and Congress authorized their payment. The amount due each man was one thousand and sixty-four dollars. The claims against part them only four hundred dollars, pocketing the remainder. Isaac Woods, of Jamestown, Fentress county, Tennessee, one of Captain Batey's men, arrested under federal authority, and a wordy altercation between them occurred in Jamestown, Benjamin Pemberton, a friend of Woods, interfered, and fired upon Woods and killed him. The affair caused great excitement.

The International Typographical Union, at Baltimore, met yesterday morning. A number of resolutions were presented, among which a resolution was adopted admitting pressmen to membership in the Union; also, that the jurisdiction of subordinate Unions shall extend to the limits of the State Union; also, leaving to subordinate Unions the regulation of the apprenticeship system. A motion to take from the Executive Committee the power to declare strikes illegal, was lost, by a vote of 40 to 39. A resolution was adopted to the effect that in all cases of disputes, appeals to arbitration instead of strikes for the settlement of disputes, and also appealed to Congress that it shall be effected. Richmond, Va., was chosen as the place for the next meeting. The convention then went into secret session.

The delegates to the Homeopathic Convention at Philadelphia, yesterday, visited Independence Hall and afterwards proceeded to business. The following resolutions were, among others, adopted: That the members of the medical men from other States do honor and trust in the public institutions of the country or government, on account of medical opinion, is an abuse of power, and ought to be no longer tolerated; that the country ought to be informed when some medical organizations are pursuing the more liberal principles of the day, and when they violate the rights of American citizens and subversive of the freedom of thought and action which should characterize all scientific bodies.

Hon. John B. Skinner, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Western New York, and a prominent citizen of Buffalo for many years, died yesterday morning.

The concluding ceremonies attending the annual examination of the naval school at Annapolis, transpired yesterday. Secretary Robeson made a short address to the graduating class, handing to each of each cadet his diploma, calling the first five in their order of merit and the others indiscriminately.

Fred. N. Hawkins, who left Baxter Springs, Kas., on Saturday, taking with him $3,000 of Fargo & Co.'s funds, was arrested at Hawesville, Ky., on Tuesday, and is now in jail at Louisville.

The Southern editorial excursionists arrived at Jackson, Mich., yesterday, and were entertained by the citizens.

New Brunswick has appointed three of its members, King, Moore and Fraser, as delegates to confer with the government of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island with r view to united action against the Washington Treaty.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The weather is sensibly unchanged west of the Missouri. The area of lowest barometer has moved from Canada east to-day, and extending thence southward to Chesapeake Bay. The barometer has risen slightly on the upper lakes and in the Southwest. The temperature has fallen on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and is less on west slope of the Mississippi. The area of rain and threatening weather has advanced from Ohio and Virginia to the Middle and Eastern States. Southerly winds are now reported from the latter coast. Northwesterly winds prevail from Lake Ontario to Superior, and southward to Tennessee.

PROBABILITIES.

The rain will probably cease to-night on the Atlantic coast, and be followed by brisk southwesterly winds. Partially cloudy and clear weather, with westerly winds, are probable for Thursday from New York to the Mississippi river and to the Gulf.

POLITICAL.

CONCORD, N. H., June 7.—The Governor and Council appeared in the Hall of Representatives this morning and administered the oath of office to the seven elect. Wm. H. Gore, Democrat and Labor Reform candidate, was elected Speaker by one majority over Ladd, Republican, who was born an old Abolitionist, and was nominated by the Democrats to secure the Labor Reform vote for Governor.

Threatened Great Strike in England.

The London *Times*, of the 25th ult., states there was grounds for apprehending that the men and lads employed in the principal engineering establishments in Newcastle and Gateshead would turn out on the following Saturday, to enforce a nine hours. At a meeting of the engineering firms at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sir W. G. Armstrong presiding, it was resolved that united resistence be given to the strike. This threatened strike upsets the *Times*. This threatened strike will disconcert all the large establishments have orders upon their books which would carry them at full time nearly to the end of the year. Should the proposed strike have been made with a sort of understanding that the men would work out the contracts on the old terms, and the subsequent demand for a reduction of hours of labor from ten to nine hours per day during five days of the week—for there is, of course, the usual Saturday's holiday—the employers, in order to give employers to give on several thousands of pounds upon the contracts which are outstanding. The house joiners of Newcastle and Gateshead remain out on a strike for the nine hours, and the work at the new public buildings is to a large extent stopped in consequence.

However incapable Victor Hugo has proved himself to be in the realm of practical statesmanship, no one who has read his writings thoughtfully will deny the remarkable prescience and telescopic sweep of his mind. In one grandiose apostrophe of the events which have recently transpired in Paris, than the world afforded in the poet's own words, written in 1848, could hardly be given. He said: "Two republics are possible. One of them will tear down the tribune and behead the red flag, confiscate the press, the dome pillar, tear down the statue of Napoleon, and erect in its stead that of Murat, destroy the Institute, the Polytechnical School and the Legion of Honor; it will add to the beautiful device, 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity,' another inscription, 'Or Death.' It will bring about bankruptcy, ruin the rich without enriching the poor, destroy the public credit, which is the fortune of all, labor, which is every man's bread; will abolish property and the family, every basis on which rests the prosperity of nations; will send to the scaffold persons with suspected persons, and empty them by the massacre, set Europe afire, lay civilization in ashes, and make France the home of darkness; it will kill liberty, stifle art, decapitate thought, and will kill liberty, stifle art, decapitate thought, and deny God. It will erect the guillotine, and, in short, do everything in cold blood that the men of 1793 did in their frenzy, and after the horrible but grand spectacle which our fathers have seen, it will show us the monstrous in a contemptible pusillanimity. This was prophecy then, it is history now.

PERFUME SACHETS made to order at Chas. Abel & Co.'s, perfumers, No. 172 Wylie avenue.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.'s Lead and Lead Pipe Works Destroyed—Loss $15,000—Insured for $56,000.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the Lead and Lead Pipe Works of Bailey, Farrell & Co., at No. 167 Smithfield street, destroying property, stock and machinery to the amount of fully $15,000. The fire originated on the second floor of the building occupied as the workshops, which is in rear of the main building and fronts on Strawberry alley, and probably caught from a charcoal furnace which was in use in that part of the building. The Fire Marshal is of the opinion, however, that a defective flue was the cause. The alarm was sounded from box 21, but before the steamers could be got into service the fire had made such headway that it required every possible effort not only to save the main building, but to prevent the devouring element from spreading to the surrounding buildings. As it was, the building in which the fire originated was almost totally destroyed, the floors and all the wood work in the upper story being entirely destroyed. In this part of the building there was about $10,000 worth of stock and considerable machinery. The latter was but little injured, but the latter was seriously damaged. The most valuable machinery was on the first floor, and the fire having been quenched before it reached that floor, the machinery was therefore saved. The total loss on the building will perhaps reach $5,000, while the stock and machinery suffered to the extent of $10,000.

The building is insured in the Irving, of New York, to amount of $5,000, and the stock and machinery are insured to the amount of $50,000 divided equally—$7,500 each—in the following companies: Commercial, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Western and Allemania, of Pittsburgh; the Home and Manhattan, of New York; the Franklin, of Philadelphia; the Firemen's Fund, of California, and Western, of Buffalo.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The first business before the Court was the matter of the appointment of a Commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jonathan Neely. An order confirming the appointment of Joseph Dilworth was made.

The resignation of W. H. McGee, of the office of County Commissioner, was presented by the District Attorney, and ordered to be filed. Further notice of the above matters will be found elsewhere.

Edward Bradford, who plead guilty to an indictment for aggravated assault and battery, was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of six cents and be imprisoned one calendar month.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Anna Smith, charged with keeping a house of ill-fame. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Western Penitentiary.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Anna Smith, charged with keeping a house of ill-fame. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Western Penitentiary.

The agitating house of Alex. Sendzell & Co.'s refinery, in Cleveland, exploded yesterday morning with great violence. The agitator contained 1,100 barrels of oil, which instantly exploded, and a great conflagration followed. The building, the agitating house, with all of the oil, and the office of the company were destroyed. Total loss $80,000; no insurance. Adam Hehr, a carpenter employed in the works, was instantly killed. His body was burned almost beyond recognition. Three others were seriously burned. No reason can be assigned for the explosion.

An independent company of federal scouts, commanded by Captain Batey, operated in Middle Tennessee during the war, and Congress authorized their payment. The amount due each man was one thousand and sixty-four dollars. The claims against part them only four hundred dollars, pocketing the remainder. Isaac Woods, of Jamestown, Fentress county, Tennessee, one of Captain Batey's men, arrested under federal authority, and a wordy altercation between them occurred in Jamestown, Benjamin Pemberton, a friend of Woods, interfered, and fired upon Woods and killed him. The affair caused great excitement.

The International Typographical Union, at Baltimore, met yesterday morning. A number of resolutions were presented, among which a resolution was adopted admitting pressmen to membership in the Union; also, that the jurisdiction of subordinate Unions shall extend to the limits of the State Union; also, leaving to subordinate Unions the regulation of the apprenticeship system. A motion to take from the Executive Committee the power to declare strikes illegal, was lost, by a vote of 40 to 39. A resolution was adopted to the effect that in all cases of disputes, appeals to arbitration instead of strikes for the settlement of disputes, and also appealed to Congress that it shall be effected. Richmond, Va., was chosen as the place for the next meeting. The convention then went into secret session.

The delegates to the Homeopathic Convention at Philadelphia, yesterday, visited Independence Hall and afterwards proceeded to business. The following resolutions were, among others, adopted: That the members of the medical men from other States do honor and trust in the public institutions of the country or government, on account of medical opinion, is an abuse of power, and ought to be no longer tolerated; that the country ought to be informed when some medical organizations are pursuing the more liberal principles of the day, and when they violate the rights of American citizens and subversive of the freedom of thought and action which should characterize all scientific bodies.

Hon. John B. Skinner, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Western New York, and a prominent citizen of Buffalo for many years, died yesterday morning.

The concluding ceremonies attending the annual examination of the naval school at Annapolis, transpired yesterday. Secretary Robeson made a short address to the graduating class, handing to each of each cadet his diploma, calling the first five in their order of merit and the others indiscriminately.

Fred. N. Hawkins, who left Baxter Springs, Kas., on Saturday, taking with him $3,000 of Fargo & Co.'s funds, was arrested at Hawesville, Ky., on Tuesday, and is now in jail at Louisville.

The Southern editorial excursionists arrived at Jackson, Mich., yesterday, and were entertained by the citizens.

New Brunswick has appointed three of its members, King, Moore and Fraser, as delegates to confer with the government of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island with r view to united action against the Washington Treaty.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The weather is sensibly unchanged west of the Missouri. The area of lowest barometer has moved from Canada east to-day, and extending thence southward to Chesapeake Bay. The barometer has risen slightly on the upper lakes and in the Southwest. The temperature has fallen on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and is less on west slope of the Mississippi. The area of rain and threatening weather has advanced from Ohio and Virginia to the Middle and Eastern States. Southerly winds are now reported from the latter coast. Northwesterly winds prevail from Lake Ontario to Superior, and southward to Tennessee.

PROBABILITIES.

The rain will probably cease to-night on the Atlantic coast, and be followed by brisk southwesterly winds. Partially cloudy and clear weather, with westerly winds, are probable for Thursday from New York to the Mississippi river and to the Gulf.

POLITICAL.

CONCORD, N. H., June 7.—The Governor and Council appeared in the Hall of Representatives this morning and administered the oath of office to the seven elect. Wm. H. Gore, Democrat and Labor Reform candidate, was elected Speaker by one majority over Ladd, Republican, who was born an old Abolitionist, and was nominated by the Democrats to secure the Labor Reform vote for Governor.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Alvin C. Howard, of San Francisco, on Tuesday purchased the Mill Company's interest in the Crown Point mine, paying $1,000 up, and the one million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, or three hundred dollars per share. Six months since the mine could be bought for thirty cents a share. Crown Point has just declared a ten dollar dividend, the first since September, 1868.

Two boys have been arrested, charged with murder, in stoning a Chinaman to death on Fourth street, San Francisco.

Mrs. Fair is said to have paid her counsel and the physician who testified to her insanity and attended her professionally, $100,000 up to date, and other expenses of the trial, already over $20,000, and Dr. J. B. Trask, her principal medical attendant and witness, $5,000 for his services in the work.

The agitating house of Alex. Sendzell & Co.'s refinery, in Cleveland, exploded yesterday morning with great violence. The agitator contained 1,100 barrels of oil, which instantly exploded, and a great conflagration followed. The building, the agitating house, with all of the oil, and the office of the company were destroyed. Total loss $80,000; no insurance. Adam Hehr, a carpenter employed in the works, was instantly killed. His body was burned almost beyond recognition. Three others were seriously burned. No reason can be assigned for the explosion.

An independent company of federal scouts, commanded by Captain Batey, operated in Middle Tennessee during the war, and Congress authorized their payment. The amount due each man was one thousand and sixty-four dollars. The claims against part them only four hundred dollars, pocketing the remainder. Isaac Woods, of Jamestown, Fentress county, Tennessee, one of Captain Batey's men, arrested under federal authority, and a wordy altercation between them occurred in Jamestown, Benjamin Pemberton, a friend of Woods, interfered, and fired upon Woods and killed him. The affair caused great excitement.

The International Typographical Union, at Baltimore, met yesterday morning. A number of resolutions were presented, among which a resolution was adopted admitting pressmen to membership in the Union; also, that the jurisdiction of subordinate Unions shall extend to the limits of the State Union; also, leaving to subordinate Unions the regulation of the apprenticeship system. A motion to take from the Executive Committee the power to declare strikes illegal, was lost, by a vote of 40 to 39. A resolution was adopted to the effect that in all cases of disputes, appeals to arbitration instead of strikes for the settlement of disputes, and also appealed to Congress that it shall be effected. Richmond, Va., was chosen as the place for the next meeting. The convention then went into secret session.

The delegates to the Homeopathic Convention at Philadelphia, yesterday, visited Independence Hall and afterwards proceeded to business. The following resolutions were, among others, adopted: That the members of the medical men from other States do honor and trust in the public institutions of the country or government, on account of medical opinion, is an abuse of power, and ought to be no longer tolerated; that the country ought to be informed when some medical organizations are pursuing the more liberal principles of the day, and when they violate the rights of American citizens and subversive of the freedom of thought and action which should characterize all scientific bodies.

Hon. John B. Skinner, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Western New York, and a prominent citizen of Buffalo for many years, died yesterday morning.

The concluding ceremonies attending the annual examination of the naval school at Annapolis, transpired yesterday. Secretary Robeson made a short address to the graduating class, handing to each of each cadet his diploma, calling the first five in their order of merit and the others indiscriminately.

Fred. N. Hawkins, who left Baxter Springs, Kas., on Saturday, taking with him $3,000 of Fargo & Co.'s funds, was arrested at Hawesville, Ky., on Tuesday, and is now in jail at Louisville.

The Southern editorial excursionists arrived at Jackson, Mich., yesterday, and were entertained by the citizens.

New Brunswick has appointed three of its members, King, Moore and Fraser, as delegates to confer with the government of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island with r view to united action against the Washington Treaty.

THE SLATE TRADE.

A New Means of Supply for Pittsburgh.

The superiority of slate over shingles, and in fact every other roofing of all kinds of roofing, is certain to come into more general use in this county. Slate can now be applied almost as cheaply as shingles, and when its durability is taken into the account, it is the cheapest roof in use, to say nothing of beauty, safety from fire, and other advantages over shingles. There are several firms largely engaged in the business here, and among these Messrs. Aiken & Co. hold a prominent position. Several States are made to contribute to the trade, and the matter of freight is equalized by the fact that vessels coming to the opening of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad a new channel of supply has been opened through. Messrs. Aiken & Co. have already received the first car load of a large order sent to the Buckingham mines, near Richmond, Va. This is the first consignment of slate ever sent from there, and the charges are such that the dealers are enabled to sell the slate for the same money as the perfect Bath Bottom. As the Buckingham is fully equal to the latter named article, purchasers will profit by the introduction of this new source of supply. Those interested in the business should call at the yards of Messrs. Aiken & Co., Liberty street, opposite the Union Elevator, and examine the Buckingham slate. Messrs. Aiken & Co. are thoroughly reliable and engrossing parties, and all orders entrusted to them will be promptly and satisfactorily filled, and the purchaser will be given every advantage which their increased facilities warrant.

WHISKY TAKES ANOTHER.

A Woman Forty Years Old the Victim.

Margaret Mateer, aged forty years, died at the house of Mrs. Huey, No. 67 Twelfth street, Ninth ward, on Tuesday, and the Coroner being notified, on yesterday held an inquest. The testimony adduced went to show that she was divorced from her husband for some years, and since April last has been living with Mrs. Huey, in the capacity of cook. She has led a very intemperate life for several years, and for a few weeks past has been drinking excessively. On Saturday, while under the influence of liquor, she took a large dose of laudanum, and on Sunday had an unusual share of liquor. On Monday afternoon, when death ensued, she lay in a state of stupor. A physician was called in on Sunday, but was unsuccessful in every attention was given, she died as stated. Dr. Duncan, by the direction of the Coroner, held a post mortem examination, and testified that death resulted from apoplexy, superinduced by excessive alcoholic stimulants, or by narcotic poisons. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

A son of William Focht, of Huntingdon, died on Monday of lock-jaw, brought on by a sprain received at play.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.'s Lead and Lead Pipe Works Destroyed—Loss $15,000—Insured for $56,000.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the Lead and Lead Pipe Works of Bailey, Farrell & Co., at No. 167 Smithfield street, destroying property, stock and machinery to the amount of fully $15,000. The fire originated on the second floor of the building occupied as the workshops, which is in rear of the main building and fronts on Strawberry alley, and probably caught from a charcoal furnace which was in use in that part of the building. The Fire Marshal is of the opinion, however, that a defective flue was the cause

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE R. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JULIAN B. BLACK, Allegheny.
COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

One neighbor the *Post* has an article in yesterday's issue, asking the question "Are Amusements Sinful?" We should say that it depended altogether upon the kind of amusements selected. That some of them are sinful enough there can be no question. The earnestness with which our contemporary has reprobated the amusement at present indulged in by JEFF. DAVIS may be taken as an illustration of our meaning and of the clean tastes of the *Post*.

HENRY A. WISE says the death of Hon. James M. Mason was caused by "the disasters to the South, the wounds to his pride, the aching agony of seeing all his hopes of liberty, self-government and State rights blasted, the desecration of sacred things, and the devastation and demoralization he witnessed on coming home, were too much tension on the nerves of an aged man of delicate sensibilities and a proud sense of honor; and he could no longer endure."

We have no desire to tear away the mantle of mercy which Death throws over the grave, but Gov. WISE and his sympathizers (including the *Post*, from which we take the extract) may rest assured that just so long as they persist in canonizing the memory of rebels, living or dead, so long the loyal instinct of the people will hold them enemies to the true peace and welfare of the country. To speak of the "proud sense of honor" of a man soaked through and through with treason and perjury, is itself the worst "desecration of sacred things" which can well be imagined. What reliance can be attached to the new professions of Democracy, when its orators and journals roll as a sweet morsel under their tongues such utterances as the above?

A good deal of heated partisan feeling is said to exist among the members of the Illinois Legislature, at present assembled in special session, in reference to the question of the location of the State House. At the last regular session of that body, a strong effort was made to remove the Capital from Springfield to Peoria, notwithstanding the fact that a new State House is under process of erection in the former city, upon which nearly a million of dollars has already been expended. The removal project was defeated, but its friends were still strong enough to defeat any additional appropriation for prosecuting the work on the new building at Springfield. The fight on the subject is said to have broken out again with renewed vigor, and so bitter has the antagonism become that, it is said, talk of dividing the State is freely indulged in, Southern Illinois, which is in favor of Springfield as the Capital, threatening to go off by itself. It is even stated that the question seriously affects the business of Chicago, which is supposed to be in sympathy with Peoria, a large number of Southern Illinois merchants, who formerly procured their goods in Chicago, having transferred their trade to St. Louis, which is itself at bitter enmity with its rival of the lakes.

WHAT a prodigy it is! The New York *Herald*, we mean. How quick and subtle are its intuitions. How profound is its scholarship. How far reaching its sympathy. How extensive its "religious" influence. How oracular its political utterances. How clear-sighted its views. How serene its placid wisdom. How vast its knowledge of men and measures. How intimate its acquaintance with ancient and modern, profane and sacred history. It is wonderful, when one thinks of it all. During the Franco-Prussian war it had a Paris correspondent who witnessed the destruction of the *Arc de Triomphe*, which everybody else supposes to be still standing. A week after the nomination of Cols. STANTON and BEATH it informed its readers that "Gen. HARTRANFT and Col. CAMPBELL have declined to be candidates for the Republican nomination of Auditor and Surveyor General of Pennsylvania." And now right on the heels of all this marvellous journalistic accuracy and enterprise, it wins our gratitude anew by telling us that "it was the famous Bishop BERKELEY who said that the battle of Waterloo put back the clock of progress half a century." To be sure the good old bishop died in 1753, sixty-two years before the battle of Waterloo was fought, but such a slight discrepancy can hardly be of consequence. It was probably the remark he would have made, had he lived about that time. "This is the sword which Balaam wore," said the showman. "But he didn't wear a sword," replied his visitor. "No matter," rejoined the mountebank; "this is the one he wished for." What a prodigy it is—the *Herald*—and why does it not assume the spangles?

MR. STEPHENS WON'T DEPART.

Those Democratic journals which have censured JEFF. DAVIS for his Selma, Augusta and Atlanta speeches must hereafter include ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS in their strictures. And whatever may be said of the extremism of DAVIS, it cannot be urged that STEPHENS is led captive by bitterness and prejudice. He is by structural organization a conservative, as contradistinguished from a radical; cool, cautious, analytic, dispassionate, logical, exact. Nor is there any man in the South who exercises a more marked influence upon the public mind of that section. He is the representative of the political purposes of its ablest and most patient men, as DAVIS is the mouthpiece of the personal vindictiveness and hatred of the mob. Between them they embrace the entire South. Within the past year Mr. STEPHENS has more than once placed himself on record in hostility to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, but never in so clear and definite a manner as in a late article published in the Augusta *Sentinel*, with his full consent and approval, and which may therefore be accepted as an authoritative exposition of his views upon reconstruction. The Thirteenth Amendment he holds to be duly ratified, and regards it as a vital part of the organic law. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments he considers invalid, not because of what they contain, but because of the manner in which they were brought to pass; his argument being that while the Constitution declares that "each State shall have at least one Representative" in the House, and that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate," ten of the States of the Union were at the time of the adoption of these Amendments excluded from representation in Congress, and that "except for this palpable and avowed usurpation, the so-called Amendments never would have been proposed for adoption by the States of the Union." This is substantially the ground of his opposition, which, it is hardly necessary for us to point out, reopens all the issues of the war, so far as they relate to the sovereignty of the nation over the conquered States. So far is he from accepting the situation, that he holds there can be no peace until the Amendments are repealed, which is to be accomplished by "turning out of their places the party now in power, and then leaving all these matters, with the administration of the government, in the hands of the true friends of the Constitution and free institutions." But even while the fight for office is being waged, he protests against the Amendments being considered dead issues, which, he states, will "like AARON'S rod, swallow up all questions of tariff, revenue reform, taxation, negro suffrage, or what not." What have those journals which entreat DAVIS to keep silence, to say with respect to these specific utterances of STEPHENS? Is he also a mere moody malcontent, without prestige or influence among his fellows, and is it likely that the people of the Southern States will spurn his teachings for those of VALLANDIGHAM? No. But to this honesty of the Georgia rebel the hypocrisy of the Ohio demagogue also points. They are two roads to one ending, that is all. Only the Northern path is circuitous, and Southern people prefer direct avenues of approach.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

The revolution in the Commissioners' office culminated yesterday by the resignation of Mr. WM. H. MCGEE, and the appointment of JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. JONATHAN NEELY. Mr. DILWORTH filed his bond soon after his appointment, took the oath of office, and at once entered upon the discharge of his official duties. The duty of appointing a successor to Mr. MCGEE will devolve upon the Court of Quarter Sessions (Judges STERRETT, STOWE and COLLIER), and the two members of the Board, Messrs. DILWORTH and SCOTT. Several names have already been suggested to the Judges, but as yet they have had no consultation, and nothing definite has been determined upon. We have no doubt that the vacancy will be filled in due time by a trustworthy and competent citizen, one who will act in entire harmony with the majority of the Board as now constituted, and in accord with the sentiment of the people as expressed in the convention which nominated Mr. DILWORTH. It will certainly be for the interest of all classes to have the license laws honestly enforced; to do away with all illegal and oppressive exactions: to break down the system of favoritism which has prevailed, and to root out corruption wherever it may have been fostered—in a word, to grant licenses to those entitled to receive them, and to withhold them from those who are not. Many of the most intelligent tavern keepers and liquor dealers, in the light of their past experience and recent developments, have been forced to this conclusion, and will doubtless acquiesce in any appointment which the Court and the Board may make. Several excellent names have already been suggested, and there will be no difficulty in making a good selection.

As the citizens have succeeded in virtually reorganizing the Board, they will look for a radical change of management—not that it will be expected to run into the opposite extreme, and make the laws as obnoxious from excessive stringency as they have heretofore become from unbridled license. A strict and honest administration of the laws is what the people demand—they ask nothing more, and will be satisfied with nothing less.

A few days ago one of our city papers made the boast that "the young Christians," as it was pleased to term those who inaugurated the movement against the maladministration in the Commissioner's office, had not accomplished much good after all. That opinion, as well as the manner of expressing it, was ill-advised as well as premature. The movement has been productive of much good already, and good results will continue to follow their action. We may at least hope that no citizen will hereafter be compelled to hang his head in shame over grave charges of corruption made against those chosen by the public to fill that office. We may also hope that many of the vile haunts of iniquity which have been legalized all over the county may be closed, and their keepers driven to honest employment. But good has resulted from the movement aside from these considerations, as the books of the county treasurer show that in 1870 thirteen hundred and forty-three licenses were granted, while this year but one thousand and fifty-six have been issued. Of this number fully one hundred were for the one month, leaving but about nine hundred and fifty licensed houses in the county now—or almost four hundred less than last year. Surely these are beneficial results.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the manner in which these results have been brought about, so well are the facts known to the public. It cannot be charged that any unfair or questionable means have been employed in achieving them. All the gentlemen concerned have been actuated by honest, conscientious and benevolent motives. They have had the good of the whole people at heart, and have been exercised with malice towards none, and with charity for all. Mr. DILWORTH stands foremost in this good work, and no one will impugn his motives. Major NEGLEY, as the leading counsel, has had the laboring oar in legal matters, and his conduct throughout has been befitting the character of an honorable, high-minded gentleman. While he has maintained with unflinching firmness the cause of his clients, and suffered no one to intimidate him in the least, he has exhibited no partiality or unfairness, no malice or resentment, but has treated his opponents with professional courtesy and kindness, notwithstanding he has encountered many sharp assaults. His assistants, Messrs. BRUCE and JENNINGS, have likewise acquitted themselves with professional honor. Each and all concerned, having undertaken to correct abuses, have carried on their work in the true spirit of reform, and are entitled to the public approbation.

POLITICAL LIFE AMONG GERMAN AMERICANS.

JEAN PAUL RICHTER who, while assigning to the French the empire of the land and to the English the empire of the sea, assigned to his German compatriots the empire of the clouds, aimed a satirical stroke at their political indifference. At the Germans as they used to be, the blow was possibly well directed, and it was keenly felt. It has been sometimes alleged that even under the republican institutions of the United States, the same trait has been more or less manifest among the citizens of German descent. With whatever qualifications the statement may require to be accepted, it is interesting to observe the signs of a revival of political feeling among the American Germans, in consequence of the fresh prestige imparted to the race by its recent civil and military triumphs in Europe. Of these indications none is more noteworthy than the interest with which their newspapers now challenge and contend for the credit to which they think the German element entitled in the great events and movements recorded in the history of the country. Documents to substantiate such claims are, we need hardly say, abundant and satisfactory. Thus Mecklenburg county of North Carolina, in which the celebrated Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was adopted, on the 19th of May, 1775, was first settled and largely inhabited by Germans. While many of the English minority of the people were Tories, the Germans are said to have been almost or quite all patriots, whose representatives signed the Declaration from which JEFFERSON, more than a year afterwards, borrowed some of the most striking passages, as well as the tone of the Declaration adopted in Philadelphia. This is only one of the events in our early history to which the Germans now refer with legitimate pride. It is not our purpose to recount such instances, or we might recall the prominent Germans, such as the MUHLENBERGS, and others in our own State, conspicuous for patriotic services in the War of the Revolution, and indeed the general position of the American-German element in that memorable period of our annals. Fairly weighed, these facts compensate many times the most exaggerated traditions concerning the helpless mercenaries of the same race who, through no fault of theirs, were employed on the other side in the struggle.

In the long preliminary conflict with slavery and in the war for the Union which followed, every one remembers with what unanimity and steadfastness the Germans everywhere stood by the cause of liberty and human rights. By the final victory in which they had so important a share, they evidently feel that to them and their children a stake has accrued in the country which imposes vast and inalienable responsibilities. The interests acquired at so great a cost belong to them by a title which seems to them to exact thoughtful attention and whatever fresh sacrifices may be necessary to perpetuate the treasure. In other words, the political feeling awakened or revived among the American Germans is an exceedingly earnest though quiet spirit, and as far removed as possible from the sentiment which many persons, especially those "inside politics," understand by the term. Manifestly, the spoils of office have at present little if any attraction for them. Even the dignity and social distinction of high political preferment occupy no prominent place in their meditations regarding prospective German influence in the affairs of the country. Though we do not fancy that such advantages are despised, it is certain that they are not the shining points upon which the eyes of these reformers are fixed. In fact, the controlling and debasing influence of these attractions, when pursued for their own sakes through political activity and success, seems to them one of the dangers to be counteracted. Indeed, they perceive many dangers besetting the popular institutions of the country, some of them already at work, others imminent in the immediate future, and their views as to the right mode of neutralizing their destructive or pernicious effect, appear remarkably clear and judicious. There is nothing especially original, however, in these views. Almost any well informed American of native birth who looks at the condition and prospects of the country with candor entertains very much the same notions. The truth is that these German reformers attach considerable importance to the fact that Americans are largely of the German race. These German ideas are, therefore, in fact, American ideas as well, and the prospect of their realization rests upon co-operation. The "German National Movement" lately organized in New York does not seek to accomplish any specifically Teutonic objects or ends; it aims at no result in the attainment of which every American may not wish it success. In reference to the common school and domestic life, the Church and society, politics and the State, Americans and German-Americans entertain upon the whole substantially common opinions. At any rate, in the presence of grand national objects, any differences of view on the subjects just mentioned, are of a slight and comparatively insignificant kind. Touching purity of manners, strict truthfulness, love of freedom and the value of science, the same fundamental notions are generally accepted as true alike in the so-called Anglo-Saxon and in the German nationality. Hence there is no reason why the two nationalities in the process of blending into one, may not co-operate for the promotion of common interests, and the counteraction of common perils.

WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Western Associated Press held its annual meeting in this city yesterday, completed its labors in two sessions, and adjourned. Between thirty and forty representatives of the most influential papers in the West and Northwest were present. The affairs of the Association are in a prosperous condition; and from reports presented, it appeared that the organization is one of increasing importance and power, which the fact that the papers belonging to it have, within the last three years, expended for telegraphing alone more than a million and a half of dollars fully illustrates.

The local members of the association tendered to their brethren from abroad sundry courtesies, which not all were able to accept. The brotherhood of the press generally find little time for relaxation, and not a few who would have been glad to spend a day among us were reluctantly compelled to forego the opportunity to become better acquainted with some of the distinctive features of Pittsburgh as the great Manufacturing Center of the Continent. A considerable number, however, remained over and will to-day visit some of the principal manufacturing establishments and surroundings of our city, and to-morrow join a company of citizens in an excursion over the Allegheny Valley Road to Chautauqua Lake. The announcement that this excursion had been given up was premature. *Those holding invitations are requested to be present promptly at the Union Depot at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.*

COMMON SCOLDS.

In a recent slander suit in Ohio, the Judge before whom the case was tried, decided that the words of a common scold were not actionable, since they had their origin in a propensity to find fault with anything and everthing. We suppose the chronic grumbling of the opposition press at every act of the administration comes under the same ruling. One of the principal counts in its indictment of the government has been that the civil service of the country was a scandalous system of organized corruption, and one of the chief planks in the several platforms of the late new departure has been an urgent demand for a thorough reform in the mode of making appointments to public office. But now that the President, in pursuance of the authority vested in him, has taken the initial steps in the matter of this needed movement, and appointed a Commission to prepare the necessary rules for the government of a system of searching examination as a test of fitness for appointments to the public service, the opposition journals break out into a lue and cry against him for doing exactly that which they have hitherto denounced him for failing to do. They want, or state that they want, the civil service to be made a matter of merit and not of favor, and yet they cavil at the very first step taken in the direction of their professed wishes. No fair-minded man can deny that the Board, whose appointment we noticed a day or two ago, was judiciously selected. The eminent Chairman of the Commission, GEORGE W. CURTIS, has throughout his long and honorable public career been an earnest and untiring advocate of this reform, while the same may with equal truth be said of Mr. MEDILL and Mr. CATTELL. These gentlemen have made for themselves an enviable public record, at least so far as integrity and ability are concerned, and there is not the slightest valid ground for the querulous complaint of the *World* (to whose strictures we have especial reference), that "the misfortune of the composition of the commission is that those members of it who are practical men are part and parcel of the very system which it is proposed to overthrow." The COMMERCIAL cannot be charged with undue partiality toward Gen. GRANT. It has never fawned upon him, nor called his shortcomings virtues. When it has seemed necessary we have criticised his policy, and have not spoken with bated breath in doing so. But we believe in being just. We entertain no extravagant hopes with reference to the result of the labors of the Commission. We do not suppose that it will inaugurate the millenium, or lift the civil service altogether beyond the reach of partisan clamor and interest, but it is, as we have said before, a beginning in the right direction, and shows that the President, whatever his mistakes and deficiencies, is actively enlisted on the side of the country in this particular. The men whom he has called to his assistance are competent and conscientious beyond suspicion, and at least he should be credited with good intentions instead of having his motives impugned and assailed. Gentlemen, are you quite certain of the purity and patriotism of your own?

THE leading Democratic organ of the country quotes approvingly the statement of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that "the great fight is to be on the construction that is to be put on the Amendments, and not on the Amendments themselves," and adds that "the living, palpitating inquiry of to-day" is the question of what is "appropriate" legislation under the three Amendments, closing with the remark that, upon this matter, the Democrats and Republicans "are wide asunder as the poles." We have not a single doubt of it. Democracy does not exactly propose to cut its own throat by declaring specifically that the Constitutional Amendments are null and void, because such a declaration could not well be reconciled to the new departure. It is to be a question of old foes under new faces—old issues in new forms. The antagonism to the questions settled by the arbitrament of war is not to be abandoned—the shape which the opposition assumes is to be changed, that is all. Hence, in the light of this acknowledgment, we get at the true meaning of the fifth resolution passed at the Ohio Democratic Convention—that while the fundamental law is accepted as permanent until abrogated, legislation under it is merely temporary. Elevate Democracy to power, and it proposes "to judge of what legislation is necessary and proper or appropriate to carry into execution or enforce the constitutional powers, rights and duties of the Federal Government," according to its old plantation instincts, and by unfriendly legislation to render the Amendments as useless as so much lumber. Debarred from outright killing, it will content itself with crippling to death. That is all. What a Christian!

TAKING the country as a whole, the New York *Bulletin* sees no good reason as yet to anticipate a deficiency in the food supply, but with the certain demand for export it is probable that the farmers will find a ready market for all they have produced. Not much confidence should be placed in crop estimates made so early in the season, or alarm felt by the premature reports which have been circulated respecting the effects of the drouth. It is a well established fact that dry seasons are more generally favorable to the farmers than seasons of excessive rain, and while some crops are liable to be shortened by drouth, a dry season is less to be feared than a wet one.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The fastest railroad train in the world, probably, is said to be a new express on the Exeter and Great Western Railways, from Plymouth to London, England, the journey of one hundred and ninety-four miles being arranged to occupy four hours and a quarter. Hitherto the Irish mail between London and Holyhead was considered the fastest, occupying four hours and a quarter in traversing a distance of one hundred and seventy miles. The fastest train on the Great Northern Line is between London and Petersborough, seventy-six miles, which is due in one hour and thirty-seven minutes, but the express on the Great Western will run from Swindon to London, seventy-seven miles, in one hour and twenty-seven minutes.

Chicago is exercised on the subject of water supply, and in view of the apprehension that in the near future the present tunnel and pumping works will prove totally inadequate to furnish the required amount of water, the City Council are considering the propriety of directing the Board of Public Works to immediately take steps to construct the necessary tunnels, select the site upon which to locate the pumping works, and cause the same to be erected.

A curious mode of bringing to the surface a drowned corpse was successfully tried in a New Jersey creek by two Canadians last week. A number of bottles were filled with quick-lime, tightly corked, and thrown into the creek, and in about an hour one of the bottles burst with a great noise, soon after which the body rose. The Canadians could not explain the theory further than by saying that, when a bottle floats directly over a corpse, it will explode, and the body will rise.

According to the report of the labor bureau of the State, the whole number of hands reported in the eighty cotton and woolen mills in Massachusetts is a little more than 25,000, of whom more than 14,000 are women, 5,700 are young persons of both sexes, 1,300 are children, while the number of men is about 7,500. The aggregate of these figures is more than 28,000, which shows that 3,500 have been counted in two or more classes. But the fact still remains true that about two-thirds of these factory operatives are either women, girls or children.

The transfusion of blood as a remedy for impaired vitality was recently attempted with complete success in a Berlin hospital. The subject was a soldier on whom an amputation had been performed, and who became so weak from the consequent loss of blood that his life was despaired of. As a last resource one of the attending surgeons selected a healthy Bavarian and took from him the proper quantity of blood, which, being freed from albumen by filtering, and raised by artificial means to blood heat, was injected into the veins of the dying soldier. He began at once to recover.

Here is an illustration of cattle transportation horrors. Last Sunday morning two gentlemen were walking between Weehawken and Guttenburg, New Jersey, along the Canal road, when a cattle train came in from Texas. It stopped at a large depot near Guttenburg. The cattle were here all turned out. The stench from the cars was horrible and the cattle were in a fearful condition. The gentlemen, out of curiosity, looked into several of the cars, and a sickening sight met their eyes. The train consisted of twelve cars, and in each car were the carcasses of one or two bullocks. They had fallen from the intense heat and exhaustion for want of water, and had been gored and trampled to death by their companions. The trucks were badly ventilated, and with no accommodation or provision for feeding the poor brutes.

The Cass monument in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, was completed on Saturday of last week, at a cost of five thousand dollars. It is described as a granite column, twelve feet high, nine feet seven inches at the base, and four feet three inches at the apex. It is composed of ten courses, the lower being of Quincy granite, and the remaining nine of Concord granite. On one side is the name, Lewis Cass, in simple Roman letters, and on the reverse is the Michigan coat of arms. On the remaining two sides are an oak and ivy wreath, very elaborate in workmanship, and the names and dates of birth and death of the General and his wife. The top is a granite sarcophagus resting on two piers of the same material, with an intervening space of four inches between it and the course immediately beneath. Its weight is forty-six tons. The foundation is stone masonry ten feet deep, in the center of which are walled the remains of both the General and Mrs. Cass.

Experiments in firing fifteen-inch guns have recently been tried at Fortress Monroe, under the direction of Generals Quincy A. Gilmore and John Newton, of the Engineers. Massive platforms of granite and cement were built about two years ago, and to test their efficiency and strength the firing of the fifteen-inch guns was ordered. The guns at each successive discharge were elevated from point blank range to thirty degrees, and the experiments, it is stated, proved that the platforms were equal to the severest tests, the increase of strain corresponding to the increase of elevation. The gun carriages were manufactured of the best wrought iron and of the most improved forms, and yet one of them was badly strained after the sixth shot.

PERSONAL.

Charles, Duke of Brunswick, the great diamond fancier, now at Geneva, is so concerned about the safety of his rare jewels that he keeps them guarded day and night, and frequently starts from his sleep, dreaming that he has been robbed. The possession of his precious stones is a fearful responsibility that he has little rest and no peace. In his will he has bequeathed all his diamonds, estimated to be worth $7,000,000 or $8,000,000, to the late Prince Imperial.

Allusion has been made to the dangerous illness of the Princess Frederika, the eldest daughter of the King of Hanover, which was caused, as the doctors described, by the hot wax of a green taper falling upon her neck. But it did not fall upon her arm—it has been averred—but upon a slight cut or abrasion upon her right hand. The green coloring of the wax contained poison, and the hand and arm at once began to swell. All remedies were ineffectual and the poison at length spread through the system.

It is announced that the future husband of Nilsson arrived at New York from London recently. The gentleman's name is Rosegand, has chestnut hair, wears his sandy whiskers in English style, is twenty-eight, very pleasant, socially, and will engage in commercial pursuits in Gotham hereafter.

THE Baltimore *American* announces the sale by the Board of Public Works of the State of Maryland, under authority of an act of Assembly, of the whole of the stock owned by the State in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, amounting to between 5,000 and 5,500 shares, at the rate of $140, cash, per share, including the last semi-annual dividend, Messrs. Wm. Fisher & Sons, brokers, of Baltimore, being the purchasers. The object of the sale of this stock is to provide means for liquidating the bonds of the State of Maryland issued in 1854 and maturing in 1870, the amount of the issue being about $570,000, which bonds are now being paid on presentation. Negotiations are also in progress for the purchase of the stock, 30,000 shares, owned by the city of Baltimore in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, though as yet without success.

THE plaster cast of the equestrian statue of the late General Winfield Scott has recently been completed by the sculptor, Henry K. Browne, of Newburg, N. Y., and will in a few days be removed to Philadelphia, where the work of casting in bronze will be performed. The materials to be used in casting the statue are to be some of the guns captured by Scott in his Mexican campaign. The statue will weigh about 4,000 pounds. It will be erected in Franklin square, Washington. The statue is to be sixteen feet six inches in height, and the length will be the same. The horse is modeled from a Kentucky thoroughbred, which was recaptured from the guerilla, John Morgan, at the time of his Ohio raid, during the war, and which his now in the possession of Mr. Browne.

THE sugar crop prospects in Louisiana are reported as exceedingly favorable. The Cuban crop is from 25 to 30 per cent short this year, and advices from Europe indicate that good prices may be expected by the American planters. The war has greatly diminished the supply of beet root sugar; and in English the imports of sugar from January 1st to April 15th had fallen off 5,592 tons, while the consumption has increased 48,207 tons, or nearly 10 per cent.

THE rush for Europe has set in. The steamers Italy, Rhein and Oceanic, which left New York on Saturday last, were filled by nearly one thousand persons. The Oceanic, a new steamer, carried the seventy-five Knights Templar of Pennsylvania.

Let Common Sense Decide.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the great fact that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its vigor must be recruited. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and antibilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the sanguinary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the constitution of the feeble, emaciated and bedridden invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic, supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

LEGAL.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—At Pittsburgh, the 2d day of May, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN MCCAFFREY, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grand street.

NOTICE—WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of JOHN WILKINSON, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

C. I. WADE,
J. H. MCELROY, Executors.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss: At Pittsburgh, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EDWARD J. ROBERTS, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

W. S. MILLER,
160 Fourth avenue, Assignee.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, STATE OF KENTUCKY—W. P. and S. Livingston et al., plaintiffs, vs. Green River Valley Mining Co., defendants. By virtue of a decree in equity rendered by the Livingston Court of Common Pleas, at its May term, 1871, in the above consolidated causes, I will, on MONDAY, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1871, at the front door, in the town of Smithland, Kentucky, expose to Public Sale, on a credit of six and twelve months, all the Leasehold, Interest, Property, Effects, Fixtures and Machinery of all kinds, and Mining Privileges of the River Valley Mining Company, at Mineral Point, in Livingston county, State of Kentucky. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, in the nature of a sale bond, at law, bearing interest from date, holding a lien upon said property, upon which an execution may issue at maturity.

S. H. PILES,
Special Commissioner.

May 6, 1871.

WALL STREET DOINGS.

Commodore Vanderbilt and Erie—Western Union Stock—Stocks in General.

The situation of affairs in Wall street daily grows more intricate and interesting. The strength of the great upward movement which began with Western Union Telegraph stock last fall, and gradually extended to the whole market, doubling and sometimes trebling the value of some securities, seems to have about expended itself, and a season of sharp practice, cunning devices to entrap the unwary, and trickery, which have given the street an unjust reputation, is likely to close the long campaign of 1871. Money has not for many months been profitable property, and the assurance of its continued abundance and low rates of interest, which are scarcely more than nominal, are peculiarly favorable to the impending era of speculation. So long as the operators can borrow capital in unlimited amounts at two or three per per cent. interest with which to carry on their schemes, Wall street will be sure to be the scene of plots and counterplots, which prudent men need no warning to avoid. The veterans of the Stock Exchange still say, as they have said for months, that stocks are too high, that the present inflation cannot long be sustained, and that speculating for a further advance would be simply foolhardy. The facts, however, have shown extremely little regard for theories, and every few days some stock is taken in hand by the ruling clique, and its price advanced ten or twenty per cent, without apparent effort. One of the latest subjects of these mysterious manipulations was the Erie stock, which from twenty was pushed in little over a week to thirty-five, when, without warning or obvious cause, the movement stopped and the stock has since steadily subsided. The air at that time was full of explanations of the advance: nearly every broker was giving his friends confidential tips—one young "morning glory," a confidant of William M. Tweed, Jr., was betting that it would go to fifty within three weeks—when, to the disappointment of all these wise men of Gotham, the light of Erie grew suddenly dim and its promoters all went over. Since the excitement has cleared away, the opinion has become more general, and is apparently sustained by facts, that the advance was simply and solely a stock-jobbing operation, having no connection whatever with the prospects of high water. The parties to it, and the presumption is that Commodore Vanderbilt has the Erie, it is safe to predict he will not purchase of its present managers; and beside, Commissioner Pleasanton and the New York Central affairs are likely to occupy his attention sufficiently for some time to come. The idea that Gould and Fisk were in the market buying Erie stock enough to replace that filched from the English stockholders, and which the courts will undoubtedly compel them to restore, is also, and with much probability, offered as a solution to the recent advance in the stock. The suspension of the investigation before the Commissioner White, and of Judge Blatchford's proceedings against Jay Gould for contempt of his Court, also excite considerable comment and curiosity, though the counsel for the Englishmen, of whom Mr. Southmayd, Mr. William M. Evarts's partner, is leader, explicitly deny that they have any intention of a compromise or stopping anywhere short of full and final justice.—*New York Correspondence London Advertiser.*

Sad Fate of a Late Army Officer.

Maj. Gen. Charles Mundee, a citizen of Tallahassee, Fla., who attended the recent reunion of the Army of the Potomac in Boston, died in the New York city Tombs one night last week. He had been visiting some acquaintances in New York, among others Gens. Newton, Wright and Hamilton, his former companions in arms, and he was supposed to have returned to his home. But it appears that he purchased an interest in a low drinking den for $25, and attended there regularly every day, sitting quietly behind the bar. On Friday last three men entered the saloon, were waited upon by Mundee's partner, and one of them declared that he had been robbed, went for an officer, and had the bar-keeper arrested. Next day Mundee was also arrested, taken to the Tombs, and, being seized with convulsions, died within two hours. The deceased, it is stated, was a man of great wealth and high standing, had been an officer in the regular army of the United States for a considerable time, was forty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and six children. His friends can account for his conduct only on the ground that he was insane. Gen. Hamilton declares that while with him in the army he was never an intemperate man, and that he was highly esteemed by his fellow officers. The remains were taken charge of to be forwarded to his family at Tallahassee.

A Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

It is said smallpox is prevalent in the two cities, and a suitable establishment ought to be provided for the reception and care of patients suffering from this dreaded disease. A "Pest House" is the misnomer for the proposed building. The humanity of supplying such a place for this loathsome affliction is right, but giving it a name of fearful signification is wrong. Hereon, I suggest the name of "Hospital for Contagious Diseases."

Where should such a hospital be located? I answer, in a locality where the drainage will not affect the water we drink, or the emanations poison the air we breathe, yet possessing eligibility of access. It would be criminal to place the hospital within the twelve populous wards of Pittsburgh, or the equally populous wards on the North Side. The authorities of the cities have no right to strike terror in any precinct, either where the citizens would be liable to come in contact with the infected, be driven from his residence through fear, or, if severely forced him to remain in the vicinity, to utter anathemas against the public authorities for placing a pest at his door. The way to view this matter is very simple: "Put yourself in his place" is the solution of the problem. If there was a tenant of remote kin, and of wasting, the unanimous voice of the public would name that as a suitable location to obviate every difficulty suggested by populous fear. The flood of 1857 took that away, but the sand bar still remains. Now that bar is an excellent site for the proposed hospital, and to the load for nothing, save the cost of a few piles and the rigging up of a driver to fasten them in the bottom, so as to resist the pressure of high water. The point selected should be equi-distant from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny shores; and a wooden building of some tasteful proportion, constructed thereon, easily reached by skiffs or flats. Here would be exhibited drainage, good air and perfect isolation. What better can be proposed? Gentlemen of the Board of Health, think of this. THREE RIVERS.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

BLACK SILKS

From $1 to $5 per yard.

Cheney Bro.'s Black Gros Grain Silk, $2 per yard, warranted all pure Silk, and not to crack or change color from wear.

20-inch Black Gros Grain French Silk at $2 per yard—a great bargain.

Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Colors—a complete assortment.

Extra fine quality Toulard Silks at $1 25 per yard.

Japanese Silks in Checks, Stripes and Plain Colors.

Fancy Dress Goods in all the New Designs.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK GOODS,

COMPRISING

Alpacas, Mohair Lustres,
Tamese Cloths, Bombazines,
Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Canton Cloths,
Grenadines,
Hernanis, etc.

White and Colored Linen for Shirts.
New Styles of French and English Chintzes, Percales and Ginghams.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Black Grenadine,
BLACK HERNANI,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

SUITS, SUITS

Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.

Moorhouse AND Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a Full and Choice Line of
LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.
A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
PURE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND WHITE
LACE CURTAINS and NETS
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,
AT LOW PRICES.
21 Fifth Avenue.

AT
The People's Store,
In addition to a full and varied stock of
Silks, Shawls, Dress Material
AND
General Dry Goods
We are daily receiving the latest styles in
Sun Shades,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Hosiery,
Hankerchiefs,
Gloves,
Corsets,
Under Clothing,
Sewed Goods,
Scarfs,
Dress Furnishing
and Notions
Ad infinitum, all of which we offer at our usual
LOW PRICES
Inspection and Comparison Invited.
THE PEOPLE'S STORE,
Campbell,
Williamson
& Dick,
PROPRIETORS.
ONE PRICE.

DRY GOODS.

JOS. H

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1858, for thirty years, inte-est payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent, and are convertible at option of the holders into the Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

TWENTY THOUSAND

East End Gas Company Bonds

7 3-10 Interest,

Payable January and July. Fifteen years to run. For sale at

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

BY

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 7, 1871.

The local money market continues easy and well supplied and not a very heavy demand upon it. A good deal of activity was experienced at some of the banking houses to-day, but a large increase in business, and the prospects are good for continued ease in money matters at this point.

—The high premium on gold maintains the recent advance in Government bonds, and although the market is reported dull, yet prices are high and firm.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112	111½	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112	111½	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112	111½	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¼	114¾	114¼
10-40s	119	119	119
Coupons	112½	112¾	112¾

—The New York stock market is strong to-day with Lake Shore and Rock Island as the leaders of the list. A meeting of the Directors of the Lake Shore has been called for Thursday, this week, when the subject of a scrip dividend in the form of an issue of $15,000,000 of new stock, a part to be paid for by the old stockholders and the remainder given them as a dividend, will be considered.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kenney's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 7, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Q. & H.	98½	98¾	98¼	99	99	99
Pa. Scrip	93	93½	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	20	20	20	20	20	20
Reading	117	117½	117	117½	117½	117
Harlem						
Mich. Cent.		124¼		124¾		
Lake Shore	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¼
Illinois Cent.		135½		135½		
Cleve. & Pitts.	118	118	118	118	118	118
C. & N. W.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86
Do. pref.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	124¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	124¾	124¾
St. Paul	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Do. pref.	81¼	80¾	80¾	81	81	81¼
Tol. & Wabash		39		39		
Do. pref.		81¾				
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Ohio & Miss.	47¾	47¾	48	47¾	47¾	47¾
Chic. & Alton		120		120		
Do. pref.		122		122		
R. I. & Erie		20¾		20¾		
N. J. Central		111¾		111¾		
Cleveland		97		97		
W. U. Tel.	59	58¾		59	58¾	58¾
Quicksilver		15		15		
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	44	
Adams Ex.		45¼		45¼		
Wells' Ex.		19		19		
American Ex.		52		52		
U. S. Ex.						
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	111	112¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	38¾
Catawissa preferred	49½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	52½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	49
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129
Schuylkill Navigation	18¾
Reading	58¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Representative of the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871.

REMARKS.—Having little to say, our remarks shall be brief. The rain this morning has had no effect upon the weather, which is still close and sultry. Business continues fair for the season, all leading articles being held firmly at quotations. Butter, eggs and cheese are still in excess of the demand, and prices dull and droopingly. The fruit and vegetable markets are well supplied. Prices as a general thing are unchanged. The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,183	4,714	7,897
Apples, bbls	60	46	106
Cheese, boxes	1,327	1,402	2,729
Corn, sacks	4,921	5,965	10,186
Wheat, sacks	4,029	3,136	7,165
Barley, sacks	447	329	776
Rye, sacks	710	777	1,487
Oats, sacks	6,457	7,854	14,311
Butter, packages	408	243	651
Bacon, tierces	274	277	551
Dried beef, tierces	58	31	89

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. On the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged.

ASHES.—We are reported sales at the following: Soda ash common 4¼@4½c; refined 4¾@4¾c; pot-ash 7¼@7½c; pearls 9@9¼c ₱ lb.

APPLES.—New green have put in an appearance, and sell at $6@9 ₱ bbl; they come from the South. Old scarce; we hear of sales at 2@3 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales from store at 65@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS.—Small white navy at 2 00 per bush. Supply light.

BUTTER.—The supply fully equal to the demand, and market dull; sales prime to choice at 15@16c per lb; fair to good 12@14c.

BROOM CORN.—Sales at 5@6c ₱ lb, as per quality.

BEESWAX.—Beeswax has advanced, and we quote sales at 30@32c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—There is quite an active demand, and we are reported sales as follows: ½-lb Banner cans $ ₱ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $30.

CANDLES.—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; stearine 19½c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—There is a better inquiry and we are reported sales of Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelph $5 50.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no change to note in provisions. We quote: Sugar-cured hams, Shoulders, plain, 7¼@7¾c; sugar-cured canvassed 10½c; Sides, Ribbed, 10c; Sugar-cured canvassed Hams, Canvassed, 15c; plain do, 14½c; Breakfast Bacon—13c Plain, and 14c Canvassed; Dried Beef Hams, 10c. Mess Pork, $17@17 50 ₱ bbl. City rendered, in tierces, 11c; in buckets 12c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL.—There is a better inquiry, and sales are made at $2 25 ₱ bbl; ₱ bushel 90c.

CEMENT.—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl. Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $2 75@3 ₱ bbl; Portland, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₱ ton.

CHEESE.—Receipts since our last are put 133 boxes. Prices are not quotable lower; the following being the ruling rates of the market: New Ohio factory 12½@13c; Ohio Factory 12@13c; Western Reserve 11@12c; very little old cheese in the market.

COUNTRY MEATS.—Demand light and the inquiry mainly for small lots: we continue to quote shoulders at 9@9½c; ribbed sides, 12@12½c; plain sides, 13½c; hams, 16½@16½c. Country lard, 9@10c.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches and apples are becoming scarce. The nominal rates are as follows: Peaches —quarters 10@11c; mixed 12@13c; halves 14@15c; peeled 20@22c ₱ lb. Apples—sliced 7@8c; evaporated 6@7c ₱ lb; common dull and hard to dispose of.

EGGS.—Market dull and inactive; sales live geese, No. 1, first hands, at 75@75½c; store 80@85.

EGGS.—Are in excess of the demand, and have declined to 13@13½c ₱ dozen.

CANNED ARTICLES.—The current rates were: Peaches—2 lb cans $2 50@2 75 ₱ doz; 3 lb cans $3 25 @3 50. Tomatoes—3 lb cans $2 50@2 75. Winslow's Corn—₱ 2 lb cans $2 75 ₱ doz.

FEATHERS.—Remain unchanged with ample stocks in the hands of mills and stores. The anticipated further advance has not yet occurred. We quote as follows: Mills—Amber in barrels ungraded 38 to 40c; Pulmotor, ₱ bbl, $2 45; in sacks $2 25; Palmetto, $2 45. The leading operators $2 ₱ ton; in sacks $2 ₱ ton. The leading operators are not buying for export sales of store and western brands: Choice spring wheat, $7 00@7 25; winter wheat, $7 00@7 25; spring wheat, $7 00@7 25; choice Minnesota $7 50; sales of choice red winter wheat, $7 50; choice Minnesota $7 50; sales of sacked flour 25 to 30c ₱ barrel less. Rye flour is in fair demand with ample supply at $5 25@5 50.

FISH.—The following are the ruling rates for the brands of fish enumerated below. The market is assorted fair:

No. 1 white fish, ₱ bbl	$ 7 75 @ 8 25
No. 2 do do	7 00 @ 7 50
Lake herring, ₱ bbl, No. 1	3 00
Dutch herring ₱ keg, new	1 25 @ 1 37½
Scaled herring, new	1 50
No. 1 dried herring, new, ₱ box	35 @ 40
Georges Cod, ₱ quintal	7 25 @ 7 50
Bank Cod	6 50 @ 6 75
Mackerel No. 1, Bay, ₱ bbl	12 00 @13 50
Mackerel No. 2, do do	7 75 @ 8 00
Mackerel No. 3, ₱ bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
Mackerel, family, new	4 50 @ 5 00
Mackerel No. 1, kits	1 80 @ 2 00
Mackerel No. 2, do	1 60 @ 1 70
Mackerel, medium kits	1 30 @ 1 40
Mackerel No. 3, kits	1 00 @ 1 10
Mackerel, extra mess, ₱ bbls	15 00 @17 00
Mackerel, do kits	3 25@3 50
Mackerel, family kits	1 30 @ 1 40
California salmon, pkld, ₱ ½ bbl	10 00
California salmon, pkld, ₱ ¾ bbl	20 00
Grass—The market taken as a whole was firm, with a fair demand for most descriptions. The receipts since our last were as follows:	10 00
Corn—sacks	300 | Wheat—sacks 527
Oats—sacks	375 | Rye—sacks 150

Wheat—The market was firm with a good milling demand. The leading operators are quoting at the following: Red winter $1 45@1 48; white $1 55@1 58 per bushel. Oats—market steady, prices unchanged; we can report a fair local demand. Sales of 5 car loads at 63½@64c; smaller sales were made from store at 65@66c. Corn—dull, with more sellers than buyers. We give the figures as they were given to us, viz: mixed car 65c; mixed shelled 60@ 62½c. Rye—Market remains heavy; a good article would attract some attention. Nominal prices $1 00 @1 05 per bushel. Barley—Nothing doing; spring 90@95c; fall 90@95c as to quality.

GROCERIES.—No change in prices, with a fair trade demand reported. Following are the ruling figures:

Syrups—H and E at 72c; white honey 65c; clover drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—There is a fair demand for New Orleans choice at 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffee—Fairly active at 19c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 20; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 16c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

REFINED OIL.—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained, and a further advance is demanded. We can report sales of 21½ barrels standard, first hands, in round lots at 28½@28¾c; store sales in a small way at the usual quotations.

HAY.—Supply light—wagon $18 00@19 00 per ton; wharf, $17 00@18 00.

HIDES.—We are reported sales at 2½@2¾c.

HOMINY.—Market dull; sales made in a small way at $5 50 ₱ bbl.

HIDES.—Green salted (all weights) 10½@ 11½c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted skins 14@15c; dry flint 18@19c.

LARD OIL.—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c; No. 2 at 65@67c ₱ gallon; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 85@90c ₱ gallon.

LIME.—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern $2 75; at the kilns $2 00.

HEMP.—Kentucky $175 per ton; rough dressed 14c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED.—Regular sales at $1 40@1 50 for bran and $1 65@1 85 ₱ cwt for middlings. Oat meal, $2 50.

POTATOES.—New are more plentiful, and have declined to $5 50 per bush; old are fast disappearing, though prime peachblows command $1 15@1 20 per bush from first hands.

POULTRY.—Good sized spring chickens are coming in freely, and sell by the coops at 70@75c ₱ pair; retail 80@85c.

PAPER.—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₱ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

PEANUTS.—Sales of Tennessee at 10@10½c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $2 00; 1 lb $4 00 ₱ doz.

ROSIN.—Grocers are heavy and prices nominal; we quote at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₱ lb.

SALT.—There is an improved demand, and we are reported sales by car load at $1 62½@1 65.

SEEDS.—Timothy—The demand for advance in the west, highwines have advanced 2c ₱ gallon. We quote as follows: Highwines, 90c; common rectified 96c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 75 ₱ gal; old Monongahela whisky $4 48 ₱ gal, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY June 8, 1871.

REMARKS.—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained, and in certain localities an advance has been demanded. The impression among holders is that a large amount of oil will be required to meet engagements falling due on the 1st of July, and that the good time so anxiously looked for has arrived. To an outsider it certainly looks that way. Since the above was written the market has become excited, with a material advance in prices.

CRUDE.

The sales since our last have further advanced. We quote as follows: June, 13½c; S. O. all year, 12½c; June to December, 13½c; B O., all year, 14c; Oil Creek, $5 25; Oil City, $5 50; Parker's Landing, sales at $5 35 per bbl.

SALES:

7,000 bbls, 1,000 each month to December.....13½c
1,000 bbls Parker's Landing oil.....$5 35
1,000 bbls, S. O., 30 days, Parker's Landing.....5 35
1,000 bbls Parker's Landing oil.....5 35
1,000 bbls Foster's.....5 35
200 bbls Parker's Landing.....5 32½

REFINED.

Market firm and considerably excited; a further advance was established. We quote as follows, with a comparison with the previous day figures:

	June 6.	June 7.
June	25½c	25½c
July	26½c	26½@27c
July and August	26½c	26½c
July, August and September	26½c	26½c

SALES.

500 bbls June.....26½c

COOPERAGE.

60 barrels—Market quiet; prices weaker; sales 1,500 on spot, delivered, at $1 80; 500 more could be had on spot at $1 90; 400 country make, 30 days, long haul, at $1 90.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 7.—The *Herald* says: Market firmer to-day, holders asking an advance of 10@20c. On lower creek $5 10@5 20 was bid, with sellers at $5 20@5 25. On upper creek sellers were asking 60c@$1 00. The market closed firm. We quote the following:

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper road, B. O., first 6 mos.....$5 12½
2,000 bbls upper road, B. O. first 6 mos.....5 10
1,000 bbls upper road, regular.....5 05
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....5 00
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....5 10
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....5 05
5,000 bbls lower road, B. O. June.....5 20
5,000 bbls lower road, B. O. June.....5 15
5,000 bbls lower road, B. O. first 6 mos.....5 25
5,000 bbls lower road, S. O. 90 days.....5 10
5,000 bbls lower road, S. O. June.....5 20
6,000 bbls Rouseville, spot.....5 25
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center.....5 30

Settlements of 16,000 on lower creek for cash were made on a basis of $5 20.

NEW YORK, June 7, closing on the 4th.—Market closed quiet and at advanced prices. Refined closed at 26½c for June and 26½c for July sales foot up 1,450 bbls, embracing 7,000 bbls prompt at 26½c; 16,500 June at 25½c; 4,500 June at 26c; 7,500 June and July at 26½c; 6,000 July at 26½c; 1,000 August at 25½c; 2,500 August at 26½c. Philadelphia delivery: Fair trade; sales foot up 17,500 bbls, of which 6,000 refined for June sold at 25½c; 6,500 June 25½c; 2,500 first ten days July 26½c; 2,500 July 26½c; 10,000 August 26½c, and 2,000 June to September, 500 bbls each, at 26½c.

TITUSVILLE, June 7.—Market firm; upper creek $5 00@5 05.

ROUSEVILLE, June 7.—Market firm and steady at $5 15@5 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 7.—Market firm and quiet; $5 15@5 20.

OIL CITY, June 7.—Market quiet and firm; ordinary on cars at lower creek held at $5 25; 47 gravity at 51; on cars held at $5 50.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Market quiet; S. W. 26½c. Crude 15c. June 26½@26¾c; July 26½c; August and September 26½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, June 7.—Market held firm; June, refined, spot, 26¾c bid; June and July 26½c asked; July to September 26¾c bid.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Market quiet and nominal; on lower creek $5 20@5 25 bid; Oil City $5 40 to $5 45 asked.

TIDIOUTE, June 7.—Market quiet and strong at about $5 00.

WARREN, June 7.—Market very firm; no sales of spot oil, but settlements of about 30,000 barrels were made this morning; prices nominally $5@5 05.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 5 p. m.—Crude 15c; June 26½c bid; July to September 26½c bid, and 26¾c asked. Crude 15¼c.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—Market firm; crude $5 90@6 00; refined 24c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R. Ralston & W. 351 barrels to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Meutzer, H & Co. 104 barrels to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 398 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.

Union Refining & Storing Co. 148 bbls to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

.....833 bbls.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, June 6, 1871.

Lockhart, F & Co., 504 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

P Weimer, Jones & Co. 105 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

W M McKay & Co. 556 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 495 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Farmers' Depot & S, 199 barrels refined oil to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 510 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 518 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Mentzinger K & Co, 510 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 508 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Total shipments refined for the day, bbls.....3,595

Crude Oil Received by the Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Owner	Sunbeam Oil Works	74
Bates & G	Standard Oil Works	403
Bates & G	Forsythe Oil Works	424
Bates & G	Standard Oil Works	74
Bates & G	Commercial Oil Works	80
J M Perry	Commercial Oil Works	74
J B Barhour	Commercial Oil Works	74
J B Barhour	Eagle Oil Works	74
J K Barhour	Standard Oil Works	154
C D Angel	Forsythe Oil Works	74
Sunbeam Oil Works	W McKnight, Jr	50
C E Taft	W J Kelley	74
Bates & G	Union Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

		Bbls.
Sunbeam Oil Works	Citizens Oil Works	400
Forsythe Oil Works	Standard Oil Works	502
Commercial Oil Works	Standard Oil Works	74
Commercial Oil Works	W McKnight, Jr	74
Eagle Oil Works	Union Refinery	74
Union Oil Works	Elkins, Bly & Co	80
Total		2,758

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals to-day are by both of through cattle for the East and of those intended for this market. The quality is very good, and although the number of buyers in attendance is fair the market is dull. Cattle are selling slowly at prices fully ½c lower than last week. The feeling to-day downward, buyers wanting to purchase at lower figures. The following are the quotations ruling to-day, also some sales which will give a correct render an idea of the general run of affairs:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $5 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25 to 5 60; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $5 to 5 25.

Hogs.

The arrivals to-day are fair. The market is dull and slow at $4 40 the very top figure. The quality of those arriving is very good. Light hogs are more in demand than heavy. While the run has not been large and the market not overstocked for the last few days, yet prices are on the decline, and to-day sales are rather hard to effect. The impression seems to prevail in stock circles that hogs cannot possibly go much lower. The following are the ruling figures for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold in this market: Extra Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 40; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep to-day fair. The market this week is a good one, prices having advanced full ½ over quotations of last week. The best demand is for prime sheep, and on that class the advance is greatest. Medium and common selling well, but not so quickly. The following are the ruling figures: Extra, 95 lbs, $5 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50@4 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs., $4 00@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs., $3 25@3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 25.

Cattle Sales.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
28	1,000	$5 25	19	1,050	$5 15
23	1,000	5 25	19	1,000	5 15
5	1,000	5 25	19	1,000	5 15
19	1,000	5 25	19	1,000	5 15

Hogs.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
67	14,150	4 40	28	5,600	4 40
29	5,750	4 40	92	17,250	4 40
51	10,100	4 40	92	17,250	4 40
54	10,780	4 25	43	8,600	4 35
166	32,770	4 25			

Sheep.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
41	3,770	4 50	16	2,000	4 25
37	3,515	4 25	15	1,440	4 00
66	6,300	4 25			

FERRIS & MILES,

TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS,

Unequalled for Simplicity, Convenience, Economy and Power.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, June 7, 1871.

REMARKS.—Wool is not yet coming in freely; indeed, to secure it, it is necessary to go to the country and hunt it up. Wool growers are too busy and too independent to put themselves to the trouble of sending their fleeces to market, hence those who need it must scour the country in search. Prices are firm and a shade higher. Following are the rates here and in the country. We may add that the clip is pronounced of excellent quality:

Common fleece, ₱ lb.....45@50c
Combing fleece, ₱ lb.....47@50c
Fine fleece, ₱ lb.....47@50c
Tub washed, ₱ lb.....48@50c

WOOL MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS.

June 5.—Demand steady for all qualities, and market firm and buoyant. Good to choice tub washed, 56@58½c; ordinary, 55@56c. Fleece-washed, common, quarter to three-quarters blood, 52@54c; extra and picklocks at higher drures. Unwashed—Fine and heavy, 25@26c; fine and light, 24@25c; common and medium, 23@24c; combing, 39@41c ₱ lb. Burry wools 2@5c off.

Importation of Crude Oil.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, in its issue of May 26, after indorsing the course of this journal in relation to the refining interest of New York in connection with the freight rates on crude oil, offered certain very able arguments of its own in favor of saving to the metropolis its refining business. The statement of the *Advertiser* which possesses the greatest amount of interest for our readers is the announcement of the fact that some of the wealthiest and most experienced canal forwarders of Buffalo have, after due consideration of all branches of the subject, offered to build bulk boats for carrying crude oil from the regions to New York at the maximum rate of $1 10 per barrel, provided the metropolitan refining interest will guarantee the said forwarders that the feeling to-day downward, buyers wanting to purchase at lower figures. The following are the quotations ruling to-do, also some sales which will give a correct render an idea of the general run of affairs:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $5 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25 to 5 60; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $5 to 5 25.

Hogs.

The arrivals to-day are fair. The market is dull and slow at $4 40 the very top figure. The quality of those arriving is very good. Light hogs are more in demand than heavy. While the run has not been large and the market not overstocked for the last few days, yet prices are on the decline, and to-day sales are rather hard to effect. The impression seems to prevail in stock circles that hogs cannot possibly go much lower. The following are the ruling figures for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold in this market: Extra Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 40; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep to-day fair. The market this week is a good one, prices having advanced full ½ over quotations of last week. The best demand is for prime sheep, and on that class the advance is greatest. Medium and common selling well, but not so quickly. The following are the ruling figures: Extra, 95 lbs, $5 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50@4 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs., $4 00@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs., $3 25@3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 25.

Cattle Sales.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
28	1,000	$5 25	19	1,050	$5 15
23	1,000	5 25	19	1,000	5 15
5	1,000	5 25	19	1,000	5 15
19	1,000	5 25	19	1,000	5 15

Hogs.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
67	14,150	4 40	28	5,600	4 40
29	5,750	4 40	92	17,250	4 40
51	10,100	4 40	92	17,250	4 40
54	10,780	4 25	43	8,600	4 35
166	32,770	4 25			

Sheep.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
41	3,770	4 50	16	2,000	4 25
37	3,515	4 25	15	1,440	4 00
66	6,300	4 25			

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¼@112⅝.

NEW YORK, June 7—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 112¼@112⅝. The following rates were paid for use: 1-16, 3-32, 1-8, 5-64, 1-32 and 1-64 of one per cent per day. Clearings 22,000,000.

MONEY

Easy at 3@4 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110½.

GOVERNMENTS

Governments were dull and firm, without material change. The offerings at the Treasury purchase were $1,864,400 at from 111.46 to 111.86. The awards were $1,000,000 at from 111.46 to 111.63.

Coupons, 1881	117½@118	1867	114¼
6-20s, 1862	112	1868	114¼
6-20s, 1864	112	10-40s	119
6-20s, 1865	112	Currency 6s	115½
6-20s, 1865, new	114¼		

STATE SECURITIES

Firm with a limited business.

Missouris	90½	Virginias, old	68
Tennessees, old	71½	North Carolinas, old	47½
Tennessees, new	71½	North Carolinas, new	36½
Virginias, new	72		

STOCKS.

Stocks have been firm, with Rock Island, Lake Shore and Fire as the features.

W. U. Telegraph	58¾@59	Rock Island	124¾
Quicksilver	15	N. J. Central	111¾
Mariposa	11	Cleveland	97
Preferred	45	Preferred	97
Adams Express	45	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	118
Wells, Fargo Express	19	Preferred	50
American Express	52	Chicago & Alton	120
United States Express	63	Preferred	122
Pacific Mail	43¾@44	Michigan Central	135½
New York Central	103½	Illinois Central	135½
New York Cent. Scrip	103½	Preferred	123
Erie	20	Ohio and Mississippi	47¾
Preferred	44	Ohio, Col. and Cin	80
Harlem	124	Burlington and Quincy	115¾
Preferred	134	Hannibal & St. Joseph	31
Reading	117	Illinois Central	135½
Michigan Central	134	Chicago & Rock Island	124¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	118	Central Pacific Bonds	102
Northwestern	86¾	Union	90
Northwestern Pref'd	86		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 7, 1871.

FLOUR—A shade firmer.

WHEAT—No 2 spring quiet and 1@2c higher at $1 27½ @1 28, cash; closed firm this afternoon and fairly active at $1 27½@1 28.

CORN—No 2 mixed active and higher; closed at 53½@ 54c; this afternoon firm at 53½@54c, cash.

OATS—No 2 steady and quiet; closed at 49½c.

RYE—No 2 stronger at 69c.

BARLEY—No 2 nominal at 62c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork closed at $14 25@14 50 cash, and $14 50 seller July; lard closed at 9½@9¾c; short ribbed sides $8 50@8 75.

CATTLE—Dull at $4 25@4 75.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Cotton dull and drooping; mid. dling uplands 29c. Flour steady; superfine Western and State at $5 05@5 30; common to good extra $6 10@6 25; good to choice do $6 30@6 90; common to good extra Ohio extra $6 25@6 90; St. Louis $6 25@9 00. Receipts of flour and meal equal to 20,000 barrels. Wheat firm, new spring $1 45@1 53; red and amber $1 64 @1 67; white $1 70@1 80. Corn 1c better; fair demand; firm; Western mixed inferior to common 78@79c; good to choice 80@81c; yellow 74@77c; white Western and Ohio 80@86c. Lecther firm at 25@26c. Oriuoco 21 @22c. Wool scarce and firm; fleece 47@50c; pulled 46 @56c. Pork firm; new $18 25@18 37½. Lard firmer; prime steam 9@9½c; kettle dried 10½c; August 9½@ 9¾c. Butter firm; Ohio 14@20c; State 18@22c; Western 16@20c. Cheese 8@12c.

LATER.—Flour firm at $6 70@6 90 for shipping extras. Lard unchanged. Eggs steady at 17c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, June 7.—Cattle active; receipts

THE VERY LATEST.

THE ISRAELITES.

Proceedings of the Rabbinical Conference at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—The Rabbinical Conference re-assembled this morning, Dr. Hullsh, of New York, in the chair.

The following committees were appointed: Rabbinical College, Drs. Wise, Kalisch, Fluegel, Sonneschein, Barkenthal, Hullsh and Lilienthal; Sabbath School and Text books, Drs. Lilienthal, Wexler, Kleberg, Popstein, Meier, Spurfield and Welsch; Publishing Society, Wolfenstein, Berklein, Mosez, Welsch, Nordan; Circuit Preaching, Drs. Wise, Machaik, Fluegel, Wechsler, Gerstman, Kluberg; Lectures, Lilienthal, Wise, Cohen, Kalisch; Church Music, Welsch, Graus, Cohen, Lasker, Nordan, Bacher, Moses.

The Prayer Book Committee was authorized to publish the book immediately after the completion of their labor. A motion of Dr. Wise to take up his papers on divine service on the Day of Atonement, was followed by a long and animated discussion on the form of atonement, and the different ideas entertained years ago and now concerning this subject. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, Hurlish, of New York, and Mayer, of Cleveland, participated. Wise and Mayer both taking somewhat radical ground in relation to the question. Dr. Wise's resolution was, however, lost.

At the afternoon session the title, "Doctor," having appeared in the minutes, was stricken out. A communication from Dr. Mayer, that the congregation at Charlottesville, Va., had joined the Reformers, was received with applause.

Rev. Mr. Eppstein, of Milwaukee, introduced a resolution providing for the reading of the five books of Moses during a period of three years at divine service, which should be made uniform in Reform congregations. Dr. Wise moved to amend by providing that ministers select only such portions as were adapted to spiritual wants, while those entertaining antiquated ideas should be omitted. This proposition brought out an animated discussion, and prevailed by a vote of twenty-two to six.

The resolution of Dr. Lilienthal, protesting against the establishment of a national rabbinical office at Washington, as their principles were against centralization of hierarchical power and favorable to the autonomy of the congregations, and as they were ready to offer the gratuitous services of rabbis to preach and lecture there, was adopted.

Several propositions looking to thorough reform in the ritual of burial and other service were introduced and referred to the Committee on Ritual.

The Committee on Seminaries submitted a report, recommending that a Seminary should commence its course of instructions on the basis of the knowledge of the students of Hebrew, so that the freshmen must be acquainted with the Hebrew grammar, and be able to translate prose chanters of the Bible, the candidate to possess the qualifications now required of freshmen who enter universities. The course embraces four years, and the student is expected to acquire a thorough knowledge of the original sources of Hebrew and Rabbinical literature. Consideration of the report was postponed till to-morrow.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following highly interesting dispatch was received last night, via San Francisco:

SIDNEY May 4 1871 new smith wates first derect mail for California takes 60 passengers large mail Parliament passed bill autecrizing enrollment detence corps motion was subedy to rect Californian mail Govt forwards petition praying English govt annex Fiji great goods devastated large portion colony last week early wheat crop ruined by grasshoppers. Sandford Boorchier murdered by partner scott who suicided underwood planter killed by native Laborers Govt intended propose half million loan for Railway extension of last quarter Rev Shaws 20000 dollars increase gold yield of colony improved treaty between dessert and friendly islands. thousands of sheep no remedy discovered Victoria parliament assembled 25 ult, Capt McMahon chosen speaker Dyer convicted manslaughter of mate fourteen years ago sentenced eight years monitor Cere Nona arrived safely since prepared for defence purposes scientific expedition expected to Cape York next decenber watch solar eclipse hambing commence special meeting received ask govt grant 50,000 dollars toward Halls Californian line govt proposes law restrouching last as criminal punishment south Australia heavy floods in interior stock drowned Telegraph construction Govt offer pay govt new South Wales annual in lieu of border customs declined breadstuffs exports last quarter Valued four seventy Thousand Pounds Queensland Normandy new Governor expected in June remains Three men supposed lost explorers found in far interior great efforts making complete Telegraph Joining Java cable before adelaide line finished New Zealand Governor appointed agent Gen! London leaves by mail—TeKorita rebel defeated by friendlies. Kingitanga rebels surrendered Thales gold fields revived immense quantities gold being obtained from Caledonia and shipping melbourne

Mattie S. Davis, of Cincinnati, kindled a fire with kerosene yesterday. Her death notice will be found in the papers of that city this morning.

Rev. John Monttieth, formerly of Cleveland, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Schools in Missouri.

A tremendous hurricane recently visited the Fiji Islands. The brig Kentucky, of San Francisco, foundered, and all on board were lost. The captain, Brigant, was married just before sailing, and had his wife with him.

The annual convention for the Iowa Press Association assembled at Marshalltown yesterday morning. About two hundred editors were in attendance, nearly every county in the State being represented.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SALT LAKE, June 7.—The laying of the rails of the Utah Southern Railroad commenced yesterday. Brigham Young driving the first spike in the presence of a large concourse of citizens.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company held its annual election of Directors to-day in this city. The same Board of Directors as last year was elected, with the exception of H. G. Kennedy, who declined, and the place made vacant by the death of John Herne, of New York. The old officers of the company were re-elected by the directors.

POLITICAL.

CONCORD, N. H., June 7.—Mr. Bingham, of Littleton, offered a resolution declaring Jas. R. Jackson, of Littleton, Clerk, and J. H. Colbath, of Barnsted, Assistant, and on it called the yeas and nays. Mr. Fowler, of Concord, offered an amendment that the House proceed by ballot to the election of Clerk; yeas 93 and nays 166. The Speaker claimed the privilege of voting, and so tied the vote and the amendment was lost. An exciting debate then followed, during which various amendments and motions to adjourn were offered. Questions of order were raised and appeals from the decision of the Chair made, but the House finally adjourned without action on the resolution. The Senate did nothing more than read and approve Campbell temporary chairman, and appoint a committee to examine the vote for Senators. Both parties will hold caucuses to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1871.

DESTRUCTION OF SINKING FUND BONDS.

A committee has been appointed to count and destroy over sixty millions of bonds worth of bonds purchased for the sinking fund.

PLETHORA OF OFFICE SEEKERS.

Gov. Cooke has received over one thousand applications for one hundred and thirty-six offices at his disposal in the city of Washington.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—River eight feet six, having risen one foot. Arrived—Major Anderson, Marietta, Departed—Paleotine and Charmer, Evansville. Weather beautiful and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—River stationary, with two feet six inches in the canal. Departed—Six feet six in the canal. Clear and pleasant. No improvement in business. Arrived—Alice Dean, Cincinnati; Simons Horner, New Orleans; Mary Davaze and barges, Hawkeye and barges, and Anna, St. Louis, Departed—Hawkeye and barges, Pittsburgh; Alice Dean and Hawkeye and barges, Pittsburgh; Anna, Cincinnati; the Mary Houston leaves for New Orleans; the Simpson Horner is up for water.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 7.—River falling, with six feet scant on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and warm. Departed—John Lumsden, Cairo.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, June 7.—Weather clear and pleasant; mercury 86. River fallen one foot. Port list: Up—Falls City, midnight; Rover and barges, 1 A. M.; Fayette, 9 A. M.; Belfast, to Owensboro, 1 P. M.; Benz, 5 P. M.; Mary Ament, 6 P. M. Down—Jim Watson, 7 A. M.; Morning Star, 3 P. M.; Idlewild, 5 P. M. Business very dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, June 7.—Port list: H. S. Turner, New Orleans to Louisville, 25 M.; Lawrence, Cincinnati to Memphis, 11 P. M.; Richmond, New Orleans to St. Louis, 12 M.; Belle of Memphis, Memphis to Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Mollie Ingen, Nashville to Cairo, 7 A. M.; Atlantic, Memphis to Cairo, 7 A. M.; Tyrone, Nashville packet, 9 A. M.; Hornet No. 2, New Orleans to Louisville, 7 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, Memphis, 5 P. M. River 7 feet 4 inches. St. Louis to Vicksburg, 6 P. M. River stationary. Weather clear; mercury 86.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Arrived—Silver Bow, Omaha; Argonaut, Tennessee river; Belle of Memphis, Pittsburgh; Natchez, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; Mountaineer, Kansas City; Lake Superior, Memphis; Illinois, Peoria; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Kate Robinson, Cincinnati. Departed—Lancaster, Cincinnati; Cleveland, St. Paul; City of Alton and Henry Ames, New Orleans; Aid, Dubuque; Grand Tower, Memphis; Gertie Anderson, Cairo. River stationary. Weather very warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 7.—Cloudy and warm. River rising slowly. Up—Potomac. Down—Continental.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—Port list: Departed—Jas. Howard, St. Louis. No arrivals.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, June 7.—Port list: Down—Susie Silver, Perkins and barges, H. M. Shreve. Arrived and barges. Warm and clear. River falling fast.

Omaha.

OMAHA, June 7.—The Missouri river has risen about five feet here since yesterday morning.

Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, June 7.—The river is still rising at this point, and has already been inches of water flowing the Nebraska shore, opposite this city. The rise is several inches higher than it has been for several years, and is still rising above.

Quick Trip from New Orleans—Transportation of Goods in Bond.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—The steamer Natchez arrived here this evening on the first of four fast business trips she designs to make from New Orleans to this point. Time, three days and twenty-three hours—only four and a half hours slower than the famous race of the Robert E. Lee last July. She had over one hundred passengers, and made twenty-four business landings; time, ten minutes at each. At Memphis and Cairo she ran on slow bills. The last of the two days from Cairo up, and the first night out and the next day was run against a terrific rain and wind storm. The distance from port to port is 1,096 miles.

Captain John N. Bofinger, President of the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company, Greenman & Harlander, agents of the Merchants' Southern Packet Company, and J. T. Burdeau, agent of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, telegraph from New Orleans that they will not hereafter receive or transport goods in bond under the present regulations required by the Custom House at New Orleans.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—Sugar firm: common 8@8½c; good to fair 10@10½c. Molasses firm: fermenting 55@60c.

SOME of the New Brunswick people are much excited over the Washington Treaty and threaten desperate things in the event of its going into effect. The *Fredericton Reporter* says: "England has withdrawn almost every man and every gun from our shores. And why, then, should we seek to continue a connection which is alike perilous to both parties. To continue this connection, we unhesitatingly affirm, is to encourage annexation, which if England, to save us from becoming the theater of an international war, is obliged to make such treaties as this, whereby our most valued national source of wealth is to be given up to the Americans, then our people with one voice will say, *let us follow the cod-fish.*"

TEXAS THE PROMISED LAND.

What Mr. Greeley Says About It.

Mr. Horace Greeley, in letters to the New York *Tribune*, notes his observation during his recent visit to Texas. He says: Texas is as large as France, with a more genial climate and far richer soil. She has to-day less than one million inhabitants, while France (as reduced by the late war) has more than thirty millions. She has more and better timber, and more cattle and horses than France; why should not her fortieth part of France's population be rapidly increased to a twentieth, a tenth, and, before the close of this century to a fifth or fourth? Why should not this State be the home of ten millions of the human family early in the next century? The lands are held in tracts of 1,000 to many thousands of acres, by men of limited means, who bought them for a song, or obtained them without price of Mexican concession, and who have held them to this day partly because wild lands paid no taxes and partly because they could find no purchasers, every one who either had property or aspired to have being already gorged with wild land. Now, all is changed. Slavery being dead, lands are in request and have a value, which hardens the heart's deeply-dowling and quadrupling. Taxes are high and rising; common schools and State loans to railroads are certain to enhance them; so that nimerless holders of unproductive tracts *must* sell or be sold out by the Sheriff or Tax Collector. I am sure that at least one hundred millions of fertile acres now held and owned by men who must sell them within the next five years. And this necessity is sure to keep down prices.

I was authorized by Mr. William Brady, of Houston, to offer a league of land (4,440 acres, including a sufficiency of timber and water, for $1 per acre; but if that should not meet the views of pioneers, he would survey it into farms and give alternate tracts of 100 acres to industrious, sober, thrifty pioneers who would settle upon and improve them into productive homesteads. And I have been assured by others that a colony of two or three hundred Northern farmers and mechanics, Ohio, &c.; Land, &c., settlement on like terms in almost any part of the State.

Do not jump at the mistaken conclusion that the landholders of Texas are exceptionally philanthropic and generous. They are not peculiar in possessing this character. They want to make their lands valuable and marketable; to which end they will sometimes be ready to give away a share to enhance the value of the residuum. Only a few will do this; but almost any one willing to pay $1 per acre for land can get it at a price for the rest. And they are quite aware that a Yankee or German colony raises the value of the land all around it.

As yet, the mineral wealth of this State seems undisturbed and useless. The pine timber enough to divide the earth by railroads into squares ten miles across, but no ton of it was ever smelted. She has at least five thousand square miles of coal probably much more, but no ton of it was ever dug for sale. She has gypsum enough to plaster the continent annually for a century, but it lies inert and valueless —a waste of earth-covered stone. She has more land good for wheat than Minnesota, yet imports nearly all her flour. She has millions of acres of excellent timber, yet builds mainly of pine from Louisiana and Florida. She sends to Ohio for her hams, and to New York for her butter, and would import larger and larger numbers of cattle had she learned, while they were unattainable, to do without them. If ten thousand industrious farmers would settle just below Houston and devote themselves to supplying that city and this with fresh milk, butter, strawberries, asparagus, peaches, grapes, &c., so that they might charge double prices and get rich faster than so many cultivators ever did before. They would have to make their own fun, but that is not difficult; they might have to teach the Texas Central how to run a train first-class, but that need not exhaust their energies. Their pasture land, fenced, might cost them $10 per acre just around a depot and more distant land be fenced in, picked up at $15 per head; and they would soon sell hay enough at $50 per cent. profit to pay for it by feeding and shedding their stock. This is but one of a hundred equally promising enterprises now immediately awaiting the first men to direct them. Who will send them along?

FROM SAULT STE. MARIE.

The Lake Superior Regions as a Summer Resort—Pure Air and Beautiful Scenery—Shawls and Overcoats Necessary.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH., June 2, 1871.

Having received a number of letters inquiring about the regions of Lake Superior as a place to spend the days of the "heated term," I concluded to answer them through the COMMERCIAL.

I wish, in the first place, to say that mothers starting out to exhibit their daughters, or preparing them as bait to catch some Dutch Count, or English Prince, or French Duke, or some Irish lion, need not come here, as this is not a favorable country for such game. The fact is the accommodation of mothers, however, who are determined to marry their daughters to men of noble blood, we have on hand a number of young chiefs of the Chippewa nation, who would make no objection to taking pretty Injun wives, and to spending the days feeding them on fish and berries. If, however, you wish to spend the summer where you can breathe pure air, drink pure water, eat substantial food, take good, common sense and healthy exercise, and wear clothing with the least amount of comfortable, subjecting you to the restraints of a straight jacket or a waistrobe sufficient for an actress of a variety show, I know of no better place than this.

You need no silks, or laces, or fawns, or fine muslins, or costly jewelry, so there is no necessity of running at short range your husband to borrow such articles. Ladies want good, plain and comfortable clothing, and be the latest fashion or not, such are as I have seen but few nights where such an article could be dispensed with. Gentlemen need overcoats.

Persons coming from Western Pennsylvania can take a steamer either at Erie daily at 5 A. M. (except Saturdays and Sundays, Cleveland daily at 12 o'clock same night, or Detroit daily at 10 P. M., except Sundays and Mondays. These steamers will carry you to Duluth, touching at all intermediate points of interest, and will only run in close to the north shore, visiting the two Portages, Pic Islands, Grand Portage and Isle Royale.

In this connection it is perhaps proper to say that a large and well arranged public school building is in process of erection at Harbor Beach, a point that the Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. A. O. Rockwell is pastor, is engaged in erecting a church edifice of costly taste, elegant and commodious house of worship, which is to be completed early in September. And last but not least, a Presbyterian Gymnasery is expected to be open for a limited number of visitors and guests. FRANKFORT SPRINGS.

GREAT preparations are making for the inauguration of the statue of Prof. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, at New York next Saturday. A feat of telegraphy will be performed which in itself will be one of the most remarkable achievements of the great invention. This will consist of the transmission, at precisely nine o'clock, New York time, on a single enormous wire, of brief messages of congratulation, to which Prof. Morse will personally manipulate his signature, and which will be received simultaneously at all the prominent cities and principal stations of the United States and British provinces. Think of Prof. Morse, now in his eighty-second year, speaking himself at the same instant to the disciples of his miraculous invention, from Heart's Content to Galveston, from Halifax to Chicago and to the hundred of other important intermediate stations—all listening and receiving together the last words of the great discoverer! It is these sights, and more fervently than ever, "What hath God wrought" that a single generation has seen the full perfection and development of such wonders, and the inventor live to gather the reward of honor and witness these great results of his labors.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts recently decided that a law of the State which undertook to secure witnesses against certain prosecutions founded on their answers in examinations before legislative committees, was ineffectual to protect such witnesses from the liability to prosecution for stating indirectly from such admissions. Under these circumstances it was held that a witness could not be compelled to give an answer criminating himself unless he was absolutely released from all liability to prosecution, either on his own testimony or the testimony of others. A witness who had been committed by the legislature for refusing to answer was therefore discharged by the Court, all the Judges holding that the Legislature could bind by any formal enactment persons who refused to testify before one of its committees, without fully securing him from all liability to prosecution thereafter.

OVER one thousand applications have already been filed at Washington, under the law of the last Congress providing for the payment of pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, the applicants being generally over eighty-five years of age, while two who applied on the 1st, one from Virginia and the other from Indiana, were respectively aged 107 and 112 years.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Loretto Springs, Cambria county—Francis A. Gibbons.
Grates, Ox-Air Ranges, &c.—Bissell & Co.
Legal Auction—Leggett.
Suburban Property at Auction—R. W. McConnell.
Lincoln Club Rooms—Opening this evening.
Orphan's Court Sale—A. Leggate.
Meeting—Women's Suffrage Association.
Victoria's Relief—Dr. Griffith.
Relief to Men Wanted—127 Wood street.
Saleslady Wanted—127 Wood street.
Land for Sale—Wallace Sigerson, St. Louis.
Cigar Store for Sale—G. P. Gonzalez, Philadelphia.
Situation Wanted—A. S., 61 Taylor avenue, Allegheny.
Proposals—James Salisbury.
Agent Wanted—W. S. G., Commercial office.
Business in Europe—W. D. Moore.
Fusi Yama Tea—110 Smithfield street.
Bedding Lots for Sale—C. H. Love.
Wood Sawing Machines—John Biggert & Son.
Dooley's Yeast Powder—Dooley & Brother.
Land for Sale—C. H. Love.
Fusi Yama Tea—110 Smithfield street.
House and Lot for Sale—C. H. Love.
Wood F. mily Favorite—146 Market street.
Teas—140 Smithfield street.
Building Sites for Sale—C. H. Love.
Fusi Yama Tea Importing Company.
Farm for Sale—C. H. Love.
Lots for Sale—C. H. Love.
Teas—140 Smithfield street.
Cream Ale—Pure Brands & Co.
Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Atwood & McCaffrey.
Drug and Merchandise Brokers—J. J. Bonder & Co.
Teas—140 Smithfield street.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Summer Boarding—Rev. ver Inverarity.
Louisville Cement—Laing & M'Kallip.
Mineral Oil—Shamo & Co.
Removal Notice—George S. Scartz.
Sheriff's Tax Collector—J. R. Putnam.
Hydrant Hose—Boller, Farrell & Co.
Cigars de dia Simon—Saturday by Sam Ashelf.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels.
Whisky, Wines, &c.—Kiser & Scandrett.
Hardware—Lane Bro.
Brewer and Sash—Mellon Brothers.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Carriages—Schultz & Tailer.
Strawberry Festival—Second Presbyterian Church.
Brick Houses for Sale—Dilworth & Son.

UNMAILABLE LETTERS.—Franks Lyle V., Marietta, Ohio, 3c; Hertze Kate A., New Brighton, Penn., 3c; Hertze Annie, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; Lang J. H., Millersville, Penn., 3c; McNichols Annie, Parkersburgh, Va., 3c; Steele & Johnson, Button county, New York, 1c.

STATE NEWS.

A young woman, giving the name of Mary Stevenson, died in Erie on Sunday, under rather peculiar circumstances, and a *post mortem* examination showed that her death was caused by abortion. A Mrs. Burnham, who professes to have a license to practice medicine, had attended her. She was arrested on Monday on a charge of murder, and is now in jail. The real name of the deceased was Sarah Smith.

The Free Masons dedicated their new hall in the Girard block, Titusville, on Tuesday evening.

Robert Scott, foreman of the painting department of the Pennsylvania Railroad car shops at Altoona, died suddenly on Saturday.

The Presbytery of Huntingdon will meet in Altoona next Tuesday.

John Smith was sunstruck while driving a team at Fagundas City last Saturday, and died on Sunday.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: A short time since a child of Mr. Burton Alexander, in Shenango township, was forgiven, by mistake, a dose of salts during about three or four inches wide and half a yard long. The child sucked the sugar, and, having finished it, asked for the "rag." It got the "rag." For several days the child was not expected to recover, all accounts to reach the rag having failed, but on Saturday week it was thrown on, and, little sufferer has now entirely recovered from the effects of the strange dose.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in New Castle by a reunion of all the soldiers in the late war who reside in Lawrence county.

The new Presbyterian church at Murrysville, Westmoreland county, will be dedicated on Friday, 23d inst.

The Ebensburg *Alleghanian* has suspended publication.

Warren Blachley, druggist of Waynesburg, was thrown from a wagon on Thursday last and had his leg broken. Lock-jaw set in, and he died on Monday.

Joseph Hock, residing two miles from Taneytown, Adams county, was gored to death by a bull on Sunday, 28th ult.

W. W. Scranton, in charge of the Briggs breaker at Scranton, and there arrested on May 18, was of May 26, and the splendid bow-oar of the illustrious University crew of Yale that year.

The charter of the borough of Kennett Square, Chester county, upon the petition of over two-thirds of the taxpayers, has been so amended by a decree of the court as to make unlawful forever in that place the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The new foundry of the Reading Railroad Company, at Reading, is in full operation.

The commencement exercises at Lincoln University, a colored institution, at Oxford, Chester county, closed last Thursday.

Col. Daniel Follmer, aged eighty-five, a soldier of the war of 1812, participated in the ceremonies of Decoration Day, at Milton.

The Scranton *Herald* says it is estimated that fully one-half of the winter stock of lumber in that county is still in creek there, waiting for a flood.

Mr. Davis, of Limestoneville, Montour county, has secured a patent on a gun which will shoot sixty times in succession. Mr. Davis has been offered $200,000 for the right.

The National Convention of Photographers is in session in Philadelphia.

Wm. Watson, for forty years janitor of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, died on the 25th ult., aged seventy-six years. He was well known to members of the medical profession in all parts of the country.

The Perry county *Democrat* states that a little child of Mr. Brown, in Tuscarora township, Perry county, got a grain of corn in one ear, a short time since, which caused its death inside of four days.

Judge Ross, of Doylestown, in his charge to the jury a few days since, said that thousands of dollars were spent yearly in the attempt to civilize the Horse Thief, and thought that some of the money could be well spent in civilizing certain localities in Bucks county.

The Manch Chunk *Gazette* says: A man named John Bennett died at Ashley last week from hydrophobia. The case is both remarkable and horrible. About four years ago he was bitten in the hand by a mad dog. The wound was small and soon healed. He has been in good health and was of sound mind, and no unnatural actions were noticable until a few days before he died, when the men at work with him in the mines noticed a wild, frightful look on his face and a peculiarity in his manners. On Wednesday he was taken sick and confined to his bed. He could not bear the sight of water, and in a short time it was evident that he was suffering with hydrophobia. The last day of his life he said that he was suffering greatly by a pain in his breast, showing that he was sensible to the last. It is said for those who saw the end that it was the most heart-rending scene they ever witnessed. He was a young man about twenty-three years of age, and formerly of New Hampshire.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Mercer held their county convention on Monday, and nominated a good ticket as follows: Assembly—Nathan Morfort; Associate Judge—Richard Carr; Treasurer—A. M. Clawson; Commissioner—John Mattern; Director—Archy Henderson; Auditor—W. A. Gamble.

The editor of the Carlisle *Volunteer* adheres to what he considers to be true Democratic principles, and refuses to support the ticket and resolution adopted by the Wallace-McMullin Convention.

William B. Mann and Moses A. Dropsie are the only persons yet named as Republican candidates for District Attorney of the Philadelphia bar.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury* is generally accepted as good Democratic authority. It quotes the comments of leading Republican journals on the anti-Grant plank of the platform, and says:

"We could fill a column with this sort of ridicule if we had the space, but the above quotations will serve our purpose. They show how worse than useless it is for the Democratic party to make any formal declaration on the subject of negro suffrage, in so far as public credit of their sincerity is concerned, and how entirely contrary to their interests and strength even with Democrats by such unenthusiastic and meaningless resolutions as that passed in Harrisburg, only a fortnight since. We give Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy and his comrades, in that mean, lying business, credit for being honest, when, in fact, having passed a resolution which will, in other hands be administered, and the witness had his hand still raised. He began his testimony, and had but spoken a few words when every one was startled by a simultaneous flash of lightning and terrific thunder. The lightning struck a tree immediately in front of Doty, leaping out a large limb. Kelly recoiled and dropped powerless to the floor, murmuring, "I will not swear when the very elements are against me." This little incident threw every one into a terrible state of excitement, in consequence of which the trial was postponed until this afternoon.

The corner-stone of a new Methodist Church, in Cleveland, was laid on Monday.

An exchange suggests as a sure protection to potatoes from the onslaught of bugs, the planting of a few grains of buckwheat in each hill with the potatoes.

Harry Green, seventy-four years old, committed suicide at Delaware, while under the influence of liquor, by taking poison.

On the night of May 23d, as Mrs. Baker, of Lowell, Mahoning county, aged about sixty, was reading by a coal oil lamp, she accidentally struck it with her arm, turning it into her lap, causing her clothes to take fire, burning her so rapidly as to cause her death in a few hours.

John Canning, of Roseville, Muskingum county, aged sixty two, was fond of liquor, and went to the village one day and drank a drink. He then got a bottle, and took a dose of alcohol, laudanum, camphene pepper, etc., and died the next morning.

A farmer near Toledo has discovered what he considers the best means of saving potato vines from the ravages of the potato bug. He uses a pair of tongs, with which he crushes the bug on the vines when found. Other bugs will not eat the vine on which the crushed bug is left. The discoverer is sure he has tried this method, and finds it a complete success.

About twenty years ago Morris Burris, a baker by trade, took a son of mine then an infant, to raise. A few years after Burris left Delphos, and all efforts on my part to find his whereabout or learn anything of my son, have proved fruitless. Papers without the kindness to an afflicted family will confer a great favor by noticing the above. It is our hope that the boy, now grown, may meet the eye of some one who can give information. Address, George Long, Napoleon, Ohio.

A Tunkard preacher, who intended to preach in the Baptist Church one Sunday morning in Westfield, Medina county, by mistake went into the Universalist house, and did not become aware of his mistake until he had preached for half an hour. His surface and a peculiarity in his manners. On Wednesday he was taken sick and confined to his bed. He could not bear the sight of water, and in a short time it was evident that he was suffering with hydrophobia. The last day of his life he said that he was suffering greatly by a pain in his breast, showing that he was sensible to the last. It is said for those who saw the end that it was the most heart-rending scene they ever witnessed. He was a young man about twenty-three years of age, and formerly of New Hampshire.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

WEDNESDAY, June 7, 11:30 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of the Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of the Wind.	Velocity of the Wind.	Character of the Weather.	Rain in Inches.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.60	67	SW	8		
Chicago, Ill.	29.90	61	W	8		
Cleveland, O.	29.90	67		0		
Cleveland, O.	29.75	65		0		
Detroit, Mich.	29.80	66		0		
Memphis, Tenn.	29.61	88		0		
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.90	61		0		
New Orleans, La.	29.56	87	W	6		
Oswego, N. Y.	29.80	67		0		
St. Louis, Mo.	29.94	73		0		
Toledo, O.	29.90	66		0		
Cairo, Ill.	29.13	78		0		
Davenport, Iowa.	29.90	61		0		

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, pleasant high wind; E, very high wind; F, storm; G, severe storm; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

Character of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

(Signed) H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

List of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending June 6th, 1871, and each bearing the official signature of Hon. Wm. Kennedy, Commissioner of Patents, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 115,649.—Manufacture of metallic rolls for rolling iron, steel, &c. Robert Sheeth, Pittsburgh; assignor to Rogers, Young & Co., same place.

No. 115,667.—Steam pump. Augustine Haviland, Pittsburgh.

No. 115,682.—Engine valve and port. George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh.

No. 115,683.—Elevator. Valentine C. Blair, Wheatland.

No. 115,713.—Bedstead. Ira Deyo, Naples, N. Y.; assignor to self and O. Brown, Brooklyn, Pa.

No. 115,758.—Wagon spring. Thos. A. McFarland, Erie.

Notice to Protestant Ministers.

Rev. Dr. Robert G. Cather, LL.D., of England, General Secretary of the American and International Christian Moral Science Association Constituent Congress, invites the Protestant clergymen of Pittsburgh to dine with him to-day at 1:30 P. M., at the Union Depot Hotel. After dinner he will address them on his mission. Dr. Cather is accompanied by Rev. Dr. Granville Moody, of Cincinnati.

BRADY'S SCHNAPPS AND BITTERS, although but recently introduced in this market, have already a large sale. They are made of pure materials, are pleasant to take, and are very efficacious in many of the different forms of disease prevalent. The proprietors do not claim that they will cure everything, but recommend them as a safe and pleasant tonic.

A CREW of the Pittsburgh Barge Club, consisting of six oarsmen and a coxswain, will row a mile test to the Belvedere House last evening, to attend a banquet, and, after being well banqueted, started on the return trip. When they got out on the bridge the coxswain ran the barge into a raft and capsized the boat, spilling the crew into the river. They nearly got succeeded in getting out of the water safely, but they were all full—of water.

LORETTO SPRINGS.—Loretto Springs will be opened for the reception of guests on the 4th of July. Mr. Gibbons is blessed with the happy knack of making everybody about him comfortable. These Springs are among the finest in the country, and surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. To persons undecided as to where they will spend the heated term, we can cordially recommend Loretto.

PATENT VULCANITE ROOFING.—Pliable, water and fire proof; more durable than iron or tin, and suitable for any style of roof. The cheapest and best in the market. Samples, terms, &c., at office, No. 96 Water street.

FAIR and Strawberry Festival for the benefit of Homewood Sunday School, to be held at Liberty Hall, East End, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 7th, 8th and 9th. Admittance 10 cents. Admission and supper ticket 50 cents.

THE printers in the employ of W. G. Johnston & Co. will give their second annual pic-nic on Saturday, 17th inst. The first of these pic-nics was a very happy occasion, and we have no doubt the one near at hand will be equally enjoyable.

GRAND OPENING.—The Lincoln Club Rooms, a description of which we gave a few days since, will be formally opened this evening. All members of the Republican party are cordially invited to be present.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK—No. 54 Fourth avenue, offers the highest rate of interest on large and small deposits, and invests in first-mortgages only. d

TOILET WATERS imported, orange flower, rose, cologne, florida, bay rum. Chas. Abel & Co., perfumers, No. 172 Wood avenue.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. ths

NATIONAL BREWERS' CONGRESS.

Eleventh Annual Session—List of Delegates—Report of the Agitation Committee—Miscellaneous Business—A Presentation.

The eleventh annual Congress of the Brewers of the United States convened yesterday morning in Turner Hall.

The hall was beautifully and tastefully decorated with wreaths and evergreens, and numerous banners were placed in different parts of the hall, conducing mottoes appropriate to the object of the association. An entire set of miniature implements of the trade was also located in the gallery. Among the numerous mottoes were the following: "Welcome, followers of Gambrinus, to our midst;" "Sound wood, good barley, and cleanliness first, then honest hosts, honest customers, are the best friends of the brewers;" "We brew to refresh, not to intoxicate;" "Temperance men, if you desire to accomplish any good, follow our advice, protect the brewer, and our cause will disappear;" "Lager beer is antagonistic to whisky."

The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock by Mr. Hartman, who addressed the delegates in behalf of the Pittsburgh brewers, in a few appropriate remarks. He was followed by Col. Gerst, President of the Allegheny Brewers' Association.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Claussen then arose and made a few remarks. He first reviewed the work of the Association. He said that the association was organized for the purpose of fighting against oppression on their trade by the Government, in imposing a heavy taxation on their article of manufacture. But since the organization the Association its field had been greatly extended. Already a Brewers' Fire Insurance Company had been established, and now a project is on foot to establish a school where the children of the brewers could be educated practically and theoretically. The convention was brought up and discussed at the last meeting of the Congress, and will be one of the most important subjects discussed before the present Congress. In a petition to the Congress of the United States, the Association stated that the revenue law as it now stands does great injustice to the brewer. The Government, if it continues to enforce the present law, would abolish the tax on mild liquors. The distiller pays a tax of fifty cents on a gallon of alcohol, while the brewer, whose article of manufacture contains only four per cent. of alcohol, pays one dollar for thirty-one gallons of mild liquors, while he should only pay, at the same rate, sixty-two cents. The country is not benefitted by the six millions of dollars she raises from this source, as it is all expended in supporting an army of collectors.

Mr. Kattenmann, Secretary of the Association, presented the annual report of the Executive Committee, which was received.

After transacting some minor business the Congress adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association reconvened at two o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

The Association then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Joseph Kunst and Philip Morkel, New York; Wolfe and Conrad Dorner, Maryland; Gerst, of Pennsylvania; Rudolph Reinhold and Henry Foss, of Ohio; John Huck and Theodore Hielscher, of Missouri; Jacob Gorman, of California; Wm. Hamm, of West Virginia, and George Rost, of Maryland.

SECRETARIES.—William Eberhardt, of Allegheny, and Gustav Bergner, of Philadelphia.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The Secretaries then called for the credentials of the delegates present, when the roll was made up as follows:

PITTSBURGH: Spencer, McKay & Co., John Gerst, Jacob Bros., Frauhoffer & Bisch, G. Wainwright, Dorr, Donnats & Co., H. Darlington.

ALLEGHENY: Claussen & Ober, G. Siefle, Hechel, Aron & Co., George Ober, Lutz & Walz, Philip Gerst, Wacker & Steinergraef, H. Heidt, C. Straub & Co., Peckstein, Sebastian Schoen & Co., Jacob Dorner & Co., Thomas Meyer, George Lang, M. Metzger, Henrich & Brother, H. Straub & Co.

BIRMINGHAM: John N. Nusser, I. M. Schaffer, H. Friedel, Pugl & Ho